

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1199.—Vol. XXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

(STAMPED, SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED, FIVEPENCE.)

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS orders confided to him.
Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly article on the changes and of the market, on page 539, in which will be found general and particular discussions of the value of mining property, on, or irrespective of, the market; his opinions backed by experience, but not offered as infallible. He will be happy to advise into safe investments at all times.
Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

REMOVAL.—JAMES B. BRENCHELY to 19, TOKENHOUSE
YARD, LOTHBURY (by the Bank of England). Has BUSINESS in the following MINES. Is a BUYER, for CASH, of most of the mining stock quoted in the Journal, at a slight difference from the selling price. FOR SALE—
Consols. 10 Hingston Down, £2½. 25 East Tamar, 11s. 6d.
10 North Franks, £7½. 50 Toldy, 15s.
10 East Alfred, 16s. 5 Tolvadden, £6½.
5 Leland Consols, 31s. 15 Zion, 2s.
2 South Bassett, £2½. 20 Kelly Bray, £2¼.
1 East Bassett, £2. 20 E. Gunn's Lake, 51s. 6d.
10 Wheel Arthur, £2 16s. 20 North Downs, 20s.
20 W. Providence, 13s. 6d. 20 Trewatha.
5 Penhalgarn, £15.

BRENCHLEY begs to intimate, in reference to the remarks of another dealer, who has the advertising of prices, that it guides the BUYER in ascertaining what the various shares, and enables the SELLER to form some idea of what he obtains on their disposal. Mr. BRENCHELY distinctly asserts that those who privately affirm to the contrary, state what they know to be THOROUGHLY FALSE. Mr. BRENCHELY is prepared to deliver any, or all, of the above, if unsold, gives an early application, and particularly recommends for a speedy rise North South Carr, Trewatha, North Downs, Hingston Down.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
One of my offices and adjoining buildings having expired, and the Magnetic Telegraph Company having taken the site for building a large establishment and offices, I inform my friends, subscribers, and correspondents, that I have taken temporary offices, until the new offices are ready.

SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED IT will also be given, and important information on the present and future operations of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to prospects or sale of shares.
Who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual fee of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. PETER WATSON.
English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
3, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

PETER WATSON is at present on a TOUR OF INSPECTION
of several MINES in the counties of CORNWALL and DEVON, and will return to town in the course of NEXT WEEK.

H A R E S W A N T E D.—
Alfred Consols. Levant.
Bier and St. Aubyn. Carn Brea. Rosewarne United.
Dence. South Carr Brea. West Seton.
and Wentworth. United Mines. Mary Ann.
Hingston Down.
H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad Street, August 13, 1858.

LELAN RECOMMENDS the following MINES FOR
INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION, at market prices:—
Kelly Bray. West Bassett.
Margaret. West Grenville.
North Levant. West Par.
Old Tolgus United. West Wheel Seton.
Par Consols. Wheel Basset.
Dence. Wheel Charlotte.
Walls. Providence. Wheel Grenville.
Alfred. Redmoor. Wheel Mary Ann.
Bier and St. Aubyn. St. Ives Consols. Wheel Margery.
South Tolgus. Tolvadden. Wheel Trelawny.
Vale of Towy.

Orders promptly attended to. Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
Lelan, Broker and Share Dealer, 4, Cushman Court, Old Broad Street, 15, 1858.

CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SHARES generally, BANK, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, LAND COMPANIES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission.
JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.
Foghorn Street, London, E.C.

E. GOMPERS has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in most of the MINES usually in REQUEST in the MINING MARKET.
on Court, Threadneedle Street.

FRY GOULD SHARP, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., begs to inform his friends and the public he has TOWN this day for DEVON and CORNWALL, to inspect several mines in the TOWNS of Tavistock, Callington, and the West of Cornwall, and will give a correct report of all mines inspected on his return.

ARGE BUDGE, of 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—1 Granbler, £127½; 25 North Downs, 2 East Bassett, £27½; 15 South Carr Brea, £2½; 10 Van, 31s. 6d.; 50 Trewatha, 23s. 6d.; 50 Tincroft, £4; 20 Calstock 20 North Franks, £7½; 1 Providence, 60s.; 100 Wheel Harriet, 100 Devon Elizabeth, 50 Haven Rock, 4s.; 5 Par Consols, £18; 3 Trelawny, £2¼; 100 Towy, 19s.; 100 St. Day United, 18s. 6d.; 2 Margaret, £63½; 100 Redmoor, 25 Kelly Bray; 15 Penfance; 20 Wheel Wrey, £4½.
100 North Brierley; 250 Penfance, 31s. 6d.; 150 West Grenville, £25.

EST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALM MALL.

SRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL
SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, ES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES with system, economy, and regularity.
Brunton and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of parties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz:—
1. Systematically and closely made up.
2. In detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
3. Impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, personal or extract.
4. Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.
5. RAIL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

SRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, RAILWAYS, &c. The great impetus given to the advantages over and above all known securities is apparent to the capital and the greatest availing themselves of the opportunity afforded in securing both and Progressive Mines: the former paying safely 15 per cent., whilst the latter attain that state, but rise in value from 1 to 500 per cent. The following shares very prospect of success:—
Edward. South Lady Bertha.
East Wheel Russell. United Mines, Devon.
Hingston Down. Wheel Margery.
Tolvadden. Wheel Arthur.
Office Hours from Ten till Four.

ES POOL, PLUMBER AND BRAZIER, TIN, ZINC, AND
WIRE WORKER AND WEAVER, HAYLE.
Pool has lately expended upwards of six Hundred Pounds in perfecting the improvements in his business, and can warrant all articles he sells to be UNUSUAL in QUALITY or CHEAPNESS. MINING ORDERS EXECUTED, and sent to all parts of the world.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.
5 Herodfoot, £7½. 5 Wh. Arthur, £2 18s. 9d. 10 Wheel Edward, £4½.
25 Sortridge Cons., 21s. 9d. 1 West Caradon, £27½.
NON-DIVIDEND.
20 East Tamar, 11s. 6d. 20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 9d. 50 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.
10 Great Alfred, £2½. 10 No. Downs, £1 18s. 6d. 10 Wheel Grenville, £17½.
10 Great Wheel Busy, 3½. 10 Penfance Consols, 3½. 20 Wheel Harriet, 28s. 6d.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.
Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,
DEALERS IN MINING SHARES.
8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE have selected about 20 Dividend and good Progressive Mines, which they consider worth buying. The Dividend Mines pay 12½ to 17½ per cent. per annum on the present market price; and the Progressive will, in all probability, considerably advance in value during the year. A list of the above, and prices of same, furnished on application. Business transacted at nett prices.
Dated Aug. 13, 1858.

JAMES HERION has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
15 Bon Accord, 19s. 9d. 5 Hingston Down, £2½. 5 Tincroft, 15s.
10 Bryntal, 38s. 9d. 2 Kitty (Leland), £7½. 10 Trewatha, 22s. 9d.
10 Belling Well, 22s. 6d. 10 Kelly Bray, 43s. 6d. 2 Trelawny, £24½.
15 Bedford Consols. 20 Ludcott. 10 Vale of Towy, 17s. 9d.
14 Cather and Jane, 6s. 9d. 20 Lady Bertha, 11s. 9d. 30 Wheel Cupid.
1 Cefn Brynno, £21. 20 Nanteos & Penrhin (call paid), 21s. 6d. 25 Virtuous Lady, 11s. 9d.
20 Cwm Sebon, 22s. 6d. 100 New Crow Hill, 7s. 6d. 5 Wh. Mary Ann, £46½.
20 Chancelorsville, 1s. 6d. 20 North Downs, £27½. 10 Wh. Edward, £4 7s. 6d.
10 Drake Walls. 5 North Bassett, £2½. 10 Wh. Grenville, £17½.
1 Dey. Great Cons., £48s. 5 North Franks. 50 West Grenville, 10s. 9d.
5 East Russell, £5 2s. 6d. 20 Pembroke & E. Crinins. 10 Wheel Zion, 2s. 9d.
20 East Rosewarne, 10s. 9d. 5 Par Consols, £17½. 60 Willow Bank, 9s. 9d.
5 East Wheel Rose, £4½. 10 Sortridge Cons., 24s. 6d. 10 West Providence.
1 Gr. & St. Aub., £127½. 100 St. Lady Bertha, 3s. 6d. 1 West Caradon, £105.
5 Great Alfred. 10 Treharvah (last call of 20s. paid), 18s. 9d. 100 West Par, 14s. 9d.
20 Garreg, 6s. 9d. 20 Tamar Consols, 15s. 9d. 50 Devon & Court, 9s. 6d.
10 Grenville, 38s. 9d. 30 Wheel Addams, 21s.

Mr. HERION has for a considerable time recommended his friends to buy Granbler, North Downs, West Grenville, Margaret, Great Alfred, Grenville, North Bassett, and Round Hill, and those who have taken his advice have already found it answer their purpose in the first four named, and it is just possible the others will also soon improve in market value.

Mr. HERION is a BUYER of 50 South Cuddra, 7s. 6d.; 50 West Grenville, 8s. 6d.; and 100 Great Hewas, 10s.—2, Adam's Court, Old Broad Street, London, Aug. 13, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHARE BROKER, JAMAICA
COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Commission, 1¼ per cent.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING
ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES THE SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.
MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.
Dated Aug. 13, 1858.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
LITHOGRAPHER, &c., TRURO, will be happy to UNDERTAKE SURVEYS of every description, either at home or abroad. Mr. SYMONS having an office for lithography, can offer advantages to gentlemen who require LITHOGRAPHED PLANS, SECTIONS, &c., of MINERAL PROPERTY; having the whole work under his immediate superintendence, thus saving the time and expense necessary in transmitting the plans from the surveyor to the lithographer.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS has also a large stock of MINING, CERTIFICATES, BOOKS, TUPWORK and TRIBUTE PAY-SHEETS, SHARE TRANSFERS, &c. Specimens sent free by post on application.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNWALL TIN and COPPER MINES.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS HIS
SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.
Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.
Maps per post of the Buller and Bassett, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.
Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.
Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the Kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
ROUND AND FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater durability and strength, and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHARE DEALER,
11, STAKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINING,
GENERAL ASSAYING, AND COMMISSION OFFICES,
LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN being situated in a central position of the two western counties, can give every information to parties on mines that are really safe investments and otherwise. Mines inspected, and correctness of reports strictly adhered to.

£ s. d.—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS,
RAILWAY SHARES, &c., BOUGHT and SOLD upon the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. ADVANCES made thereon to ANY AMOUNT. Latest prices of the Funds and other securities forwarded upon application. Gratuitous advice given as to investing capital to the best advantage.—For further particulars, apply to F. S. GRAY and Co., sworn brokers, 54, King William Street, City.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY,
A LEASE of most VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SLATE PROPERTY, situated near Lord Palmerston's most celebrated slate quarry, at Festinog, North Wales. The slate vein is considered to be a continuation from the latter works.—For terms and other particulars, apply to "Y. Z., Post-office, Portmadoc, North Wales.—August 2, 1858.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has extensive and
first-class machinery at work in the heavy branch of the Sheffield trade, and is practically acquainted with the manufacture of iron and steel in all its branches, is anxious to OBTAIN A PARTNER, who has sufficient capital to put down other machinery for the purpose of manufacturing steel and other iron suitable for the Sheffield trade.—Apply to Mr. WM. USWICK, solicitor, Queen-street, Sheffield.

TO COPPER SMELTERS AND IMPORTERS.—
A GENTLEMAN, who has been connected for 30 years with one of the oldest copper houses, now about retiring from the trade, will be at liberty to NEGOTIATE with parties requiring his services for the SALE of RAW and MANUFACTURED COPPER in BIRMINGHAM and the neighbourhood.—Address, "Box 17," Post-office, Birmingham.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.
—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MINE CAPTAIN, to proceed
to Jamaica, to MANAGE the MINES belonging to the Ellerslie and Barlowe Mining Company of Jamaica. He must be well acquainted with the erection of machinery, pitwork, and also with drilling. A liberal salary will be given.—Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, &c., to Messrs. J. and A. THORNTON, 187, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A SUPERINTENDENT at IRONWORKS recently
established, and now in operation, in Wiltshire. Applicants will be required to devote their whole time, to possess a knowledge of the process of iron making, to be able to draw plans, &c., and superintend their execution, and to conduct the book-keeping and mercantile department of the concern.—Applications, with terms and references, to be addressed to Mr. G. C. GREENWELL, Radstock, Bath.

WANTED, A 25-in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE
ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, for COLLIERY PURPOSES, pumping and winding complete. A smaller engine would not suit, but one a little larger would not be objected to. Also WANTED, a small TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, for a road 3 ft. gauge.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Tisbury, Gloucestershire.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL, in ordinary sizes, suited for
all ENGINEERING and MINING PURPOSES, will be 3½d. per lb. in future, as it is quite impossible to meet the present demand at 3d. per lb. Terms, nett cash on receipt of invoice.—Messrs. John Climes and Son, of Cambrone, are now appointed sole agents for the sale of R. Mushet's steel in Devon and Cornwall.—Apply to ROBT. MUSHET, Colford, near Gloucester.

CHARCOAL PIG-IRON.—THE EAST INDIAN IRON
COMPANY, MAKERS and IMPORTERS of PURE CHARCOAL PIG-IRON, from their works in the Madras Presidency, DESIRE to RECOMMEND to the ATTENTION of ENGINEERS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS, and RAILWAY TYRE and AXLE MAKERS, as well as for every description of MALLEABLE IRON and FOUNDRY WORK, requiring SUPERIOR STRENGTH and QUALITY.—For price, &c., address the secretary, Mr. E. J. BERKESS, at the company's offices, 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

HENRY CORT.—MEZZOTINTO ENGRAVING of the LATE
HENRY CORT, the FATHER of the BRITISH IRON TRADE, and Tabal Cain of our country (see Times, July 29, 1856), by an eminent artist, from the ONLY PORTRAIT IN EXISTENCE. Published by Mr. RICHARD CORT, at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet Street, in AID of the SUPPORT of HIMSELF and SISTERS, for INVENTIONS which are now SAYING MORE than the WHOLE REVENUE of the BRITISH NATION ANNUALLY. Artist's proofs, £1; proofs, 5s.; and prints, 1s. 6d. each. Dedicated to the Iron Trade of Great Britain.

WELSH SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE
CONTRACT, the TREFLAN RIVER QUARRY, situated a short distance from the turnpike-road, and four miles distant from the town of Carnarvon, where the most complete facilities for water and railway conveyances are afforded. It comprises the slate under about 28 acres of land, and has a level driven into the hill side of about 100 yards, presenting a face of slate of excellent quality, 60 ft. thick, above such level, with sufficient cavity at the entrance thereof for tipping there without further cartage. To view the quarry, apply to JEREMIAH DAVIES, at Bank Quay, Carnarvon; and for price and particulars, to Messrs. NORTH and SON, solicitors, 9, Park-row, Leeds.

AMERICA IN A WEEK—INDIA IN A FORTNIGHT—
AUSTRALIA IN A MONTH.—Practically FULLY EXPLAINED, and MODELS EXHIBITED, to first-class ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS ONLY, who are requested preliminarily to address "Nautilus," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet Street, London.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL. WEST PAR CONSOLS.
NORTH WHEEL ROBERT. WHEEL EDWARD.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE IS NOW READY, and contains (besides the usual Particulars of the Principal Mines, Dividends Paid, &c.) FULL REPORTS on the above MINES, just made by Capt. CHAS. THOMAS, of Dolcoath; also, a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.
GREAT WHEEL ALFRED.

The REVIEW also contains a FULL REPORT on this MINE, by Capt. FORT, of Basset, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.
To be obtained at 117, Bishopsgate Street Within, London. Price 1s.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this MINE,
just made by Capt. PASCOE, of South Wheel Franks, APPEARS in MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW FOR 30th JUNE; also, a FULL ACCOUNT of VALE OF TOWY MINE, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.
Now ready, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate Street Within, London.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.,
GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.
beg to call attention to their
IMPROVED SIGNAL BELLS,
especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. **SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, AND CHEAP.** Price 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s. each.
BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.
Price £2 10s., £3 3s., and £4 4s. each.
STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £2 12s. 6d. each.
For further particulars apply to
H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANKS' IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES,
for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c.
The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.
MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.
For prices and all other information, apply to
HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS,
2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.
Patent Asphalting Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, Mining Stores, &c., in Stock.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND MANAGERS OF COLLIERIES.
LEVER'S IMPROVED COLLIERY BRATTICE
is acknowledged by the principal coal owners and managers in the kingdom to be the only CHEAP, SAFE, and DURABLE material for temporary fly-doors or stoppings, and forming air-courses in mines.
By an entirely new process, the manufacturer has succeeded in rendering it IMPERVIOUS TO THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF DAMP AND FOUL AIR.
The cloth is made in every width required, and is supplied to consumers only direct from the manufactory, where samples and prices may be had on application to—
ELLIS LEVER,
GORTON BRIDGE WORKS,
WAREHOUSE—2, CLEVELAND-BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER.

BRICKS—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY AND EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.
With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and THUS, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.
The MACHINE is now making UPWARDS OF THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK AND PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.
Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the maker, shave well for twelve months without grinding.
MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS, shave well for three years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for hard or soft boards), shave well for ten years.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD; and No. 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON; where the LARGEST STOCK OF CUTLERY in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.
—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers) by Special Appointment to the Queen are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Table Forks, best quality, £1 16 0 .. £2 14 0 .. £3 0 0 .. £3 12 0
Table Spoons, best quality, £1 16 0 .. £2 14 0 .. £3 0 0 .. £3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality, £1 7 0 .. £2 0 0 .. £2 4 0 .. £2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality, £1 7 0 .. £2 0 0 .. £2 4 0 .. £2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality, £1 16 0 .. £2 14 0 .. £3 0 0 .. £3 12 0
2 Sauce Ladles, best quality, £0 8 0 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 10 0 .. £1 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality, £0 7 0 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 10 0 .. £1 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best quality, £0 6 8 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 10 0 .. £1 16 0
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality, £0 1 8 .. £0 2 6 .. £0 3 0 .. £0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality, £0 3 6 .. £0 5 0 .. £0 6 0 .. £0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality, £1 0 0 .. £1 10 0 .. £1 14 0 .. £1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality, £0 3 0 .. £0 4 0 .. £0 5 0 .. £0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality, £0 12 0 .. £0 16 0 .. £0 17 6 .. £0 20 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality, £0 10 0 .. £0 15 0 .. £0 18 0 .. £0 21 0

Complete Service .. £10 13 0 .. £15 16 6 .. £17 13 6 .. £21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same prices.
One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £2 8s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (four glasses), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £29 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, £2 4 0 .. £3 6 0 .. £4 12 0
14 dozen Full Size Cheese Dishes, £1 4 0 .. £1 14 6 .. £2 11 0
One Pair Regular Metal Carvers, £0 7 6 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 5 6
One Pair Extra Sized ditto, £0 8 6 .. £1 2 0 .. £1 6 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers, £0 7 6 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 5 6
One Steel for Sharpening, £0 3 0 .. £0 4 0 .. £0 6 0

Complete Service .. £4 16 0 .. £6 18 6 .. £9 16 6
Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BENSON'S WATCHES.
Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship.—*Morning Chronicle.*
The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none.—*Morning Advertiser.*
All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design.—*Globe.*
The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer.—*Observer.*
Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock should send two stamps for Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, containing important information requisite in the purchase of a watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SILVER WATCHES from 2 to 50 guin.; GOLD WATCHES, from £3 15s. to £50. Every watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, shipbuilders, and watch clubs supplied. Watches exchanged or repaired. Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.
Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT.
Recently published by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.S.S.
Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post, 4s.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each year. Dividends Paid, &c. price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*
The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*
A valuable little book.—*Globe.*
A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*
Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*
As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welshman.*
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*
It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press.*

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*
Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette.*
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald.*

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*
Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express.*

Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times.*
In desiring the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner.*

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Leeds Express.*

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury.*

THE PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS.

European and American Steam-Ship *Indiana*, Gravesend, March 3, 1888.
SIR,—Having to leave Southampton at short notice, also with strange hands in the Engine Room, I was not able to devote much time to your PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS; yet as I was obliged to steam round with three instead of four boilers, I am happy to say I was able to keep steam, with your invention, MUCH BETTER THAN I EVER COULD BEFORE. The smoke was cut off in a few seconds after every change of fuel.
Yours, respectfully,
C. RICHARDSON, Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. Lee Stevens.
Marine Boiler Certificates, proving increase of steam, ventilation of stoking rooms, cooling of funnels, and suppression of smoke, may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, E.C., from the *Brigadier, Sir Robert Peel, Lady Jocelyn, Princess Charlotte, Persenunga, &c.*; W. B. Lambert, Esq., European and American Steam-Ship Company; Thos. Summers, Esq., Northern Ironworks, Southampton; Jas. Mitchell, Esq., Marine Boiler Works, Deptford; Laing and Stevens, London and Newcastle, &c. And relative to Land Furnaces, from Sir Anthony Rothschild, Messrs. Keens and Welsh, and other leading establishments.

OVERLAND ROUTE—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.
The MARCO POLO of this line sailed with the steam-ship *ROYAL CHARTER* from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month.
FOR MELBOURNE,
Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in

Ship. Register. Burthen. Date.
ELLEN STUART .. 1388 .. 4000 .. BROWN .. 6th September.
GREYHOUND .. 1410 .. 4000 .. DAVIES .. 6th October.
BRITISH TRIDENT .. 1555 .. 3000 .. O'NEILL .. 5th November.
LIGHTNING .. 2090 .. 4500 .. BYRNE .. 5th December.
MARCO POLO .. 1625 .. 3500 .. CLARKE .. 5th January.
DONALD MCKAY .. 2004 .. 5000 .. TORIN .. 5th February.

The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and the FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including M'Kay, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already rendered themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled by any line of ships afloat.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such magnificent ships in her merchant navy.

Freight and passage, apply to the owners, JAMES RAINES and Co., Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SAILING BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

To the consignments of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.
Ship. Register. Burthen. Date.
WHITE STAR .. T. C. C. KERR .. 2360 .. 5000 .. Aug. 20.
MERMAID .. E. DEVEY .. 1820 .. 4000 .. Sept. 20.
SHALIMAR .. J. R. BROWN .. 1432 .. 4000 .. Oct. 20.
GOLDEN ERA .. H. A. BROWN .. 1556 .. 4200 .. Nov. 20.
RED JACKET .. M. H. O'HALLORAN .. 2460 .. 5000 .. —

The celebrated mammoth clipper ship *White Star* is the largest and fastest clipper on the berth, and has made some of the most extraordinary passages on record. Her last voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne was made in 69 days, and on this occasion she made the unparalleled run of 3267 miles in 10 successive days, showing a continuous rate of speed unequalled by the fastest ocean steamers. Her previous voyage was made in 74 days, during a remarkable prevalence of calms and head winds, her topsails never having once been covered by the sea.

On her last voyage home from Melbourne she sighted the land in 67 days, and beat the celebrated steam-ship *Royal Charter* 10 days from port to port. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, a cow, piano, library, and linen provided for cabin passengers.

Passengers embark on the 19th of every month.
For freight or passage, apply to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., agents, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

AUSTRALIA—WHITE STAR CLIPPERS.

The famous clipper ship, *MERMAID*, 1320 tons register, 4500 tons burthen, Capt. JAMES WHITE, late chief officer of the *White Star*. This well-known and splendid clipper will be dispatched as the packet of the 20th Sept., with mails, cargo, and passengers. She has made some of the quickest passages on record, and has sailed the extraordinary distance of 3740 geographical miles in 13 successive days. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 feet, without a joint, and Melbourne to Liverpool in 75 and 77 days. Her saloons are handsome and elegantly furnished. Bed, bedding, and linen for saloon passengers. Passengers embark on Monday, the 20th September.—For freight or passages apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

GUTTA PERCHA BANDS, TUBING, &c.

Our BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 feet, without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and, when worn out, re-purchased by use at about one-third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—

Bands $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and upwards to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Bands about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick .. 2s. 2d. per lb.

Subject to a liberal discount for cash, varying according to quantity. TUBING and other articles equally low. All our patented manufactures are to be obtained wholesale from our own works; retail from any of our dealers.

THE WEST HAM GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.
West-street, Smithfield, London, E.C.

JULIAN PARK IRON COMPANY (LIMITED),

NEAR WHITBY.
Capital £25,000, in 1000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase.

RICHARD HODSON, Esq., F.S.S., 9, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, London.
W. MILLINGTON, Esq., Ironmaster, Summerhill, Tipton.
ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament-street, London.
EDWARD SHELLEY, West Denney, Wolverhampton.

BANKERS, *pro tem.*—Messrs. Jones and Son, Bliston Old Bank.

The estate is calculated to yield sufficient stone for nine or ten blast furnaces for sixty years to come.

There are three most valuable and important measures of iron ore and stone; the first is about 15 ft. in thickness, the second and third are nearly 5 ft. each. These are solid masses throughout their whole extent.

By Government analysis, the stone contains in the raw state 38.62 per cent. of pure metallic iron, and in the calcined state 42.90 per cent. In the district, the quantity of stone raised at the principal works in the year 1856 was 1,250,000 tons. Also, 33 furnaces made 245,500 tons of pig-iron, which was sold at the average price of £3 12s. 6d. This is 150 tons per week per furnace. In the district more than 60 furnaces are already erected, which renders this company no speculation.

The estate is situated most remarkably for its manufacturing and commercial facilities, which cannot be surpassed. The North-Eastern Railway runs through its entire frontage, and has a siding on to it, and conveys its products direct to all inland markets and to the important and rapidly rising port of Whitby, from which vessels ply to all parts of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and thus open up all the great metal markets of the globe.

This estate has been satisfactorily developed, at a considerable expense, and several thousand tons have been sold, and given general satisfaction to the trade. A sample was sent into Staffordshire, and produced pigs and bars of very good quality. The parties who hold the estate adjoining, convinced of the great advantages which blast furnaces must possess in this rich valley, have erected their furnaces already.

A lease, of great value, will be conveyed to the Julian Park Iron Company for the term of 60 years; also, the railway from the main line to the calcining floor, the tramway to the works, and other matters which belonged to the former firm.

The following will enable capitalists to see the weekly and annual results taken upon the above figures, which must be highly satisfactory, even if only half these profits should be realised on an average of years.

Prime cost of production, using the actual quantities of materials as at Messrs. Cochran's furnaces, and supposing 300 tons per week are made at two furnaces:—

Dr.—2 tons 11 cwt. of calcined stone, at 3s. 8d. per ton .. £20 9 4
1 " 15 " of coke, at 14s. per ton .. 1 4 6
0 " 15 " of lime, at 2s. per ton .. 0 1 6
140 " 0 " of slack per week, at 6s. on 300 tons iron made .. 0 2 10
Labour, salaries, trade charges, &c. .. 0 8 6

Total .. £26 8 6 x 300 tons.
Cost price for 300 tons .. £700 0 0
To balance, being the weekly profit .. 245 0 0

Total .. £245 0 0
Cr.—By sale of 300 tons of pig-iron, at £3 3s. per ton clear .. 945 0 0

Then, £245 x 52 weeks = £12,740 annual profit on pig-iron. To this add the profit on the sale of raw and calcined stone, which, if sold to the extent only of 1000 tons per month, at 2s. 6d. per ton profit, will give £1500 as the annual profit, and this, added to £12,740, gives £14,240 per annum. It was thought best to give the actual prices and quantities required, as they will enable every one to judge for himself, without depending on this calculation.

The prime cost of materials set down includes the royalty, and every expense which can now be foreseen; and the calculations are based upon the actual prices now given at the works, and the small sum of £3 3s. per ton must be frequently exceeded by 10s. or 15s.

The cost of two furnaces and other erections will be about £5000, and the remainder of the capital is considered ample to meet the working expenses. The contracts for the works, and other matters which belonged to the present depression of trade, by which much saving will be made.

For shares and all other particulars, apply to EDWARD SHELLEY, secretary, the Denney, Wolverhampton. Samples of the stone can be seen at the Denney.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after WEDNESDAY NEXT—August 12, 1888.
T. HANCOCK, Manager.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY

OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).
Capital £200,000, in 60,000 shares of £3 each.
As there is to be paid on application for shares, and a further sum of 5s. per share at the expiration of two months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES CLEYVE, Esq., Crosby-square, London, late of Adelaide.
FRANCIS COPE, Esq., (Messrs. Cope and Scott), London.
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq., (Messrs. Donaldson, Lambart, and Co.), London.
PHILIP LEVI, Esq., (Messrs. P. Levi and Co.), London and Adelaide.
WILLIAM PAXTON, Esq., Linden House, Chiswick, late of Adelaide.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
JOHN BECK, Esq., Director of the Bank of Australia.
EDMUND LEVI, Esq.,
ALFRED WATTS, Esq., J.P., Local Director of the Bank of Australia.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—J. H. CLEMENT, Esq., F.G.S.
Solicitors—London: Pattison and Wigg, 1 Lincoln's Inn-fields, and 10, Clement's-lane, City.—Adelaide: Charles Fenn, Esq.

BANKERS—London: Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street.—Adelaide: South Australian Banking Company.
BROKERS—Messrs. Cope and Scott, 7, Lothbury, City; Thomas Fenn, Esq., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, City.
MANAGER—T. HANCOCK, Esq.

OFFICES.—1, CHARLOTTE-HOW, MANSON HOUSE, LONDON.
This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the valuable freehold mineral property, known as the North Rhine Mine, situated in the hundred of that name, near Adelaide, South Australia.

The property comprises 365 acres, and contains one of the richest deposits of copper ore yet discovered in this well-known mineral district.

Upwards of 100 tons of copper ore have been raised from this mine, and the yield of the malachite and blue carbonate has shown upwards of 70 per cent. oxide of copper, giving an average to the ore of 32 to 34 per cent. fine copper.

Prospectuses in detail may be had on application at the offices, or from the bankers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your bankers, Messrs. Hankey, I request that you will allot to me shares in North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Limited Liability Act of 1856.

Name ..
Residence ..
Date ..
The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers on payment of the deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASING AND WORKING THE SMELTING WORKS OF THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY, IN CHILE.

In consequence of the winding-up of the Mexican and South American Company, and the necessity for disposing of their property, an offer has been submitted to the Official Manager for winding-up the Mexican and South American Company, R. P. Harding, Esq., for the purchase of the property in Chile, on the following terms:—

£20,000 for the plant.
£8,000 for the steamer *Anne*.
£30,000, more or less, for the copper, ores, coals, bricks, and materials; such sum to be increased or reduced according to the quantities which may be on the works, the stocks being taken at a valuation at the time of taking possession.

The following is a specification of the property included in this purchase:—HERNANDEZ COPPER AND SILVER SMELTING WORKS, with all the plant of such works, moles or jetties for loading and discharging goods, launches, slip for hauling up the steamer, counting-house, laboratory, limekiln, coal yards, ore yards, brick and materials yard, carpenter's shop, smithy, houses for the workmen, copper yard and store, silver store, dispensary, &c., the copper in the bottoms of the furnaces, the furnace beds, and all the utensils and fittings in common use, and a residence for the manager.

The cost of the above to the late company was £40,000, exclusive of the silver works. TONGUY STATION, formerly used as copper works, but now used for the shipment of ores, and provided with ore yards, a mole, launches, house for the agent, houses for the men, and smithy. The cost of this station was about £2000.

TUTORIAL STATION, with ore yards, launches, &c., and house for the agent. The cost was about £1000.

CALDERA COPPER AND SILVER SMELTING WORKS, with all the plant of such works, a mole, launches, counting-house, laboratory, coal yards, ore yards, brick and materials yard, carpenter's shop, smithy, houses for the workmen, copper yard and store, silver store, and all the fittings and utensils.

There is a residence for the manager, and on the spare land are several cottages, held by tenants at will.

A siding of the Caldera and Copiapo Railway runs into the works.
The cost of the above to the late company was about £37,000.

The screw-steamer *Anne* is of 224 tons register tonnage, built for the ore trade, and carries an actual burthen of 300 tons. Her coal consumption is about 7 cwts. per hour; the cost to the company, £12,482.

The whole of the establishments were at the last advices in good order, and business going on; but no smelting has been for some time carried on at Caldera.

It has been stipulated by the official manager that the shareholders in the late Mexican and South American Company shall be allowed preferably to subscribe for the shares of the new company.

It is proposed in the first instance to carry on one set of works, for which a working capital of £40,000 is considered sufficient, or to work the two provided the application for shares should justify it; but otherwise, in case it should be considered desirable to retain or work the other establishment, then it is proposed that a further working capital shall be raised by a general meeting of shareholders by the issue of new shares.

The total cost of the whole property to the company was about £100,000, but in consequence of mismanagement the concern was brought to a standstill, and being under the process of winding-up, the shareholders made no arrangement for the purchase of the property and the continuance of the undertaking.

It is proposed to form a company under the Limited Liability Act, to be called "THE NORTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY," capital £100,000, in shares of £10 each, with power to begin business with £50,000 subscribed, and likewise to increase the capital. The number of directors to be not less than four, or more than six.

Parties desirous of subscribing towards the purchase are requested to do so by filling up the accompanying form, and sending it to WILLIAM COMPTON SMITH, Esq., solicitor to the promoters, 31, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Messrs. HEATLEY and Co., and the parties acting with them, subscribe for £20,000, and they do not propose to require a preference in the subscription beyond that amount, unless the capital shall be increased.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Original Correspondence.

THE STEAM COAL QUESTION.

SIR,—On a paragraph in the *Mining Journal* of July 24, in reference to the "report made to the Trinity House by the chief engineer of the Trinity steam yacht *Argus*," and which, as there observed, "proves the great utility of Mr. Lee Stevens's patent regulating air-doors," I beg to offer the following observations:—

There can be no objection to Mr. Stevens inducing parties to employ him, or to his obtaining a profitable return for his services in providing the apparatus suitable to effecting the combustion of West Hartley or other coals without the waste and nuisance of smoke. Mr. J. Lee Stevens is so far useful in his avocation, and I would be sorry to deprive him of any of the well-merited profits of his advocacy. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and a more persevering individual is not to be met with. When, however, Mr. Stevens affects to have any patent mode or apparatus for effecting combustion or economising fuel, it is right the public and Trinity House should be made aware of the facts, and the mode, practically, of obtaining these results, to which, however, Mr. Stevens has no claim whatever. His so-called "regulating air-doors" have no more connection, directly nor indirectly, with promoting a better combustion of any kind of fuel, or the prevention of smoke, than if he had plated his doors or gilt their handles, and then claimed merit on the imaginary value of the silver or gold so employed.

Had it not been for the concluding paragraph of your editorial remarks I certainly should not have noticed Mr. Stevens's claims, but have continued to let him, unobserved, reap the pecuniary advantage of his ingenious and well-applied efforts, so long as he was doing the public service by bringing, practically, into notice the true principle on which the combustion of bituminous coal in particular is to be effected. I was also the more disposed to be gratified with Mr. Stevens's success, inasmuch as it so completely disproved the results of the experiments by De la Beche and Playfair, and practically refuted their fallacies and misleading details.

Your concluding remark was as follows:—"Under these circumstances, it is most extraordinary that we do not hear of such a singularly applicable invention [that of Mr. J. Lee Stevens] for the further prosecution of their investigations being had recourse to by the Steam Colliers' Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne."

On this I have merely to remark that the mode adopted at Newcastle was identical with that which Mr. Stevens imitates and employs—namely, that of the now expired patent of 1828, so fully explained in the several editions of my *Treatise on the Combustion of Coal*, and as described in Dr. Ure's *Dictionary of Arts*. The furnace-doors and appendages used at Newcastle were made by me, in Liverpool, and sent to Newcastle, where the effects were such as to draw the following remarks from Messrs. Longridge and Co.:—"The next plan tried was that of Mr. C. Wye Williams, Liverpool. His system, as is well-known, consists in the admission of air at the furnace-door, or at the bridge, or at both, by numerous small apertures, with the intention of diffusing it, in streams or jets, amongst the gases. In the present instance Mr. Williams introduces the air only at the front of the furnace, by means of cast-iron casings, furnished on the outside with apertures, provided with shutters so as to vary the area at will, and perforated in the inside with a great number of half-inch holes." The report then gives the details, and continues—"These results show a large increase above the standard in every respect. The prevention of smoke was, we may say, practically perfect, whether the fuel burned was 15 lbs. or 27 lbs. per square foot per hour, upon a grate of 15½ square feet, giving a rate of evaporation of 5½ cubic feet of water per hour per square foot of fire-grate, without producing smoke. No particular attention was required from the stoker; in fact, in this respect the system leaves nothing to desire." The report then concludes by saying—"With these results before us, we are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Williams must be declared the successful competitor, and we, therefore, award to him the premium of 500*l.*, which you offered by your advertisement of May 10, 1855."

As your Journal can have no object but that of being the medium of correct and useful information, it will be gratifying to its Editor and to the public, through those columns, to know that the system above described, and which has been in use during so many years, may be adopted without the aid of any patentee, and independently of any claim or royalty. The reports of Messrs. Longridge and Co. have since been reprinted at Newcastle. With your permission, I will next week make some remarks on the recent Admiralty returns of the coal experiments at Woolwich and Portsmouth.—*Llandudno, North Wales, Aug. 7.* C. WYE WILLIAMS.

THE STEAM COAL QUESTION.—No. IV.

SIR,—I am much obliged by your article in the *Mining Journal* of July 24, and particularly by the concluding remarks, intended to direct the attention of the Steam Colliers' Association of Newcastle and Wales to my regulating air-doors, as desirable for correctly ascertaining the relative value of their steam coal; but I hardly expect it will have any effect upon either of those bodies. When they have terminated their contending efforts to make out a case—each specially (yet only experimentally, after all)—to prove the other wholly in the wrong, they may probably consider me to be not unworthy of some notice. Whilst there are, as you properly assume, good grounds for expecting that "the inland coal owners will scarcely shut their eyes to the best means of bringing their produce into more demand, in London at least."

In the meantime, whatever omissions or mistakes may occur at Newcastle or Cardiff, in the prosecution of merely individual or partial, and therefore erroneous, views on the subject, and through the medium of inadequate "experiments," I am gratified at being able to say that my practical experience of the real economic estimate, or "standard," of productive value of steam coal from the northern, western, and midland districts is very satisfactorily accumulating.

Gradually gaining the confidence of steam-ship owners, and of proprietors of steam-engine and other furnace-requiring work on shore, by proving what increased heating power may be obtained from coal raised in the two first-named districts, through the use of my invention, I induce them to go a step further, and, in trials of coal from the last-named district, I succeed in demonstrating the fact that they have nearer at hand than had been hitherto supposed steam-producing, or heat-evolving, fuel, the annual cost of which, for a given performance of duty, comes far within the margin of their previous supplies.

With no thanks, therefore, from me, due either to Newcastle or Cardiff, the actual worth of the seaborne steam coal, from either of which, my invention so much enhances, I think I shall, to some extent, attain the good will of the public at large—certainly of the principal consumers, for marine purposes, of the so-called steam coal—by introducing more stimulative competition, in quality and price, through the medium of such fuel delivered by rail.

The publication of the return made to the House of Commons of the very important results from the use of my regulating air-doors on board the Trinity steam yacht *Argus*, leads many persons connected with steamers to ask the inconsiderate question, "Will the invention succeed to the same extent in economising the expenditure of fuel in all cases?" My reply is, that depends entirely on local circumstances; indeed, in many instances increase of steam is of more consequence than saving of coal; and I ask leave again to explain how very dissimilar such conditions are frequently ascertained to be, by referring to two extreme examples. The *Argus* (previously alluded to) was fitted with engines and boilers (Penn's) properly proportioned to each other; and, in combined action, every way equal to their work. All the local conditions were excellent; short only of the needful means of converting the carbonaceous gases into flame, instead of their wasteful emission in the form of smoke, which means were not invented when that steamer was built. Under such propitious circumstances, besides subversion of smoke, absence of flame in the funnel, and consequent avoidance of risk from fire, and improved ventilation, the saving upon Welch coal was 10 and upon the West Hartley 20 per cent., with "good steam"—i.e., working up to full pressure. But, as a remarkable contrast, in a more recent case, I found a larger paddle-wheel steamer (which runs between London and the Continent) so "short of steam," to begin with, as to have an average pressure of barely 7½ lbs., although her intended, or blowing-off, pressure was 12 lbs. to the inch. Such was her ascertained condition with the ordinary fire-doors. As a matter of course the main object, for her, was increase of steam; and towards that very essential point my regulating air-doors have contributed in a greater relative proportion than in that of reducing the consumption of fuel. On the very first voyage after the fitting of my invention (and in less favourable weather, too) she attained an average pressure of 8½ lbs., being over 17 per cent. additional power; attended

by the far from insignificant saving, on Hartley coal, of 10 per cent.; and on her next voyage the economy of fuel advanced to 15 per cent.

These facts, it should be remembered (like all similar statements made by me), are verified by the chief engineer and commander of the steamer, agreeably with the regular entries in their logs; and so satisfied of their accuracy is the manager of the line, on behalf of himself and other proprietors, that I now preparing to fit two other large steamers, by his orders, which will be third and fourth I shall have fitted under his superintendence.

Ranging, then, from the most to the least effective steam-boilers, from the largest to the smallest consumption of fuel per horse-power, hour, or voyage, and through all other comparative extremes of local conditions, every possible graduation, or variation, may be found to exist; and I, therefore, venture once more to observe that in overcoming, or alleviating, these endless modifications of insufficiency or defect is found the true test of the utility of any invention, which is adaptable to each of these pre-existing peculiarities, as well as to any new condition arising out of change in the quality of fuel.—*Fish-street-hill, E.C., Aug. 10.* J. LEE STEVENS.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT RIGHT.

SIR,—In the *Journal* of July 31 you gave an abstract of a bill brought into Parliament for securing International Patent Right, which, as it at present stands, contains provisions that I think calculated to do more mischief than any measure of the sort is likely to do good; therefore, I am anxious, from its being known that I am generally in the midst of every agitation for patent reform, to publicly state that I was not, and am not, a promoter of that bill; and, further, I would take this opportunity to give my reasons for objecting to it, as I think them worthy the consideration of the Government, and have so presented them to one of the bringers-in of the bill. My first objection is to the 4th clause, which enacts that a party having taken a foreign patent may come to this country and obtain a British patent right dated the same day as his foreign patent, and taking effect from that date; thus Monsieur A, having taken a patent in France, in January, may come here in August, or even later in the year, and apply for, and obtain, a patent right in England dated as of the previous January, whereby he could oust Mr. John Bull, who applies for his patent here in February for a similar thing, which he had himself invented and patented without knowing the existence of Monsieur A's French patent (which knowledge would, in fact, be next to unattainable by him). Another objection to this clause is that it would allow a dishonest British or other inventor to filch any other person's invention, and go and take a patent in some other country, and then establish a patent right of the day of the date of the foreign patent, taking care that the date of this foreign patent be before the date of any application for a British patent made by the true inventor, whereby the fraudulent patentee would probably deprive the true patentee of his just rights.

The other objection I have to this bill is directed against the last clause, which enacts that the Commissioners of Patents are to settle what fees shall be paid for the new certificates of international patent right; this I consider to be unconstitutional and inconvenient, for it amounts to the officers of Government assessing their own fees, the principal officials concerned in patent matters being the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, who are the active members of the Patent Commission; moreover, it is introducing an element of disorder into the Patent Office finances, seeing that at present they take no fees at that office, all payments being for stamp duties going to the general revenue of the country.

It certainly appears to me that this bill is anything but a well-digested measure, and that if the framers of it had devoted themselves to prepare a measure enabling British patents to be extended to the colonies, and colonial patents to Great Britain, they would then, indeed, have sought to confer a great boon upon inventors.

—*Aug. 10.*

MANUFACTURE OF PIG-IRON.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Walter Barr, of Middlesbrough, has made a happy discovery—"The furnace manager who can produce a ton of iron with 12½ cwt. of coal to the ton of iron should be presented with a golden crown." It would only be right to place him on a golden throne as well. Such results have never been attained. Chemistry has pointed out that a ton of coal should produce a ton of iron, when rightly applied; and, probably, the day is not far distant when such a result will be obtained. It appears that some works in Wales made iron for twelve months with 23½ cwt. of coal to the ton of iron; and when it is taken into consideration the attention given to economy in the Welsh works, we may expect much excellent work after the energy and perseverance bestowed on it for so many years.

There are a few works in Wales in which the yield of coal to raise steam and heat the blast will not amount to more than 2 or 3 lbs. to the ton of iron, heat being procured by using the waste furnace gases. The small coal is washed, by which the greater portion of the iron pyrites is taken out, and it is then coked. Such is the fuel used, comparatively free from sulphur, with a considerable proportion of non-caking raw coal.

A furnace manager, skilled in his vocation, will certainly not follow the theory of Mr. Barr, by alloying the iron with carbon and the metalloids (the carbon is good), to make the iron more fusible, so that it will pass through the slag rapidly. Metalloids do not increase the fusibility of iron. The common Welsh iron, with its 2 per cent. of sulphur, is not so fusible as the grey with 2 per cent. Again, the Cleveland No. 1 becomes so rich in metalloids (but not sulphur), that it is almost too thick to run, and when mixed with the Staffordshire close-grain iron, it makes first rate castings; but no iron manufacturer will entertain the idea of converting No. 1 into wrought-iron, but will take an iron with a lower percentage of metalloids, from No. 3 to white iron.

The skilled furnace manager will proceed by charging his furnace with sufficient carbon to carbonise the iron, and arrange his flux in proportions to produce a slag of a definite composition, sufficiently fusible to allow the iron to pass readily through the earthy matrix. A slag of this kind will flow freely from the furnace without the continual aid of the slag's bar, too commonly used at many works, causing unnecessary labour to the poor man, at the same time making iron with good body, but nature is out of the question, consequently a worthless finished bar.

Now, our Welsh furnace managers are acquainted with these facts, and adhere to them closely, and excellent iron they make; too well known in the market to require any comment from my humble pen.

It is a new element in metallurgy to admit the following from Mr. Barr's letter:—"The earthy elements of the materials under the process of combustion."—*Newport, Aug. 9.*

DAVID JONES.

THE PENDULUM STEAM-ENGINE.

SIR,—I have just been reading an account of the extraordinary powers of Hitt's steam-engine, now exhibiting at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, but cannot comprehend wherein it is superior to the ordinary high-pressure engine. The improvements introduced by Mr. Hitt consist in substituting a wheel similar to the ratchet wheel in the lever movement of a watch for the ordinary crank, in order to convert the up and down motion of the piston into a rotary motion, whereby he considers that he can obtain the best possible result. The supporters of the Hitt theory state that the disadvantage of the crank is that of the four points of the square in which it works its power is only available at two, and that there are thus two dead points. Now this I readily admit, but I do not see how Mr. Hitt removes the difficulty. His friends say that he uses the whole power of the piston, and that its reciprocating motion is carried on and converted into direct and continuous rotary motion—the revolution of the circle—thus leaving no dead points to be contended with. The engine occupies less space by two-thirds, gives double the power, and requires but half the fuel to supply it, compared with the ordinary high-pressure engine, and practical engineers are ready to acknowledge that, if there were no loss by additional wear and tear of the pulleys and ratchet, the gain of power or decrease of expenditure of fuel must be 100 per cent.

Now, with regard to the dead points, I do not understand how a pendulum can be said to be an improvement upon a crank, and I would even say that less difficulty would arise from the crank than from Mr. Hitt's arrangement. In converting an up and down motion into a rotary one, I contend that there must be a certain and equal amount of dead points, unless three cylinders with cranks or other similar contrivances be used, and the cranks be placed at an angle of 120°. In Mr. Hitt's engine the piston-rod must stop dead upon the piston arriving at each end of the cylinder, and if no crank be provided I think the stop would be longer than with a crank. Being ever ready to admit that there is room for improvement in all things, I do not care to assert that Mr. Hitt's discovery is not advantageous, but if he desires that his pendulum engine be generally adopted, he should lose no time in showing how his ratchet wheel acts, or rather in proving that his system is superior to the old three cranks, and that he has less dead point. From the interest you take in all improvements in mining machinery, and as steam-engines are amongst the most important, I am sure you will afford him an opportunity to reply. The report of Messrs. W. Smith, Isaac Barrow, and John Wynne, upon the experiments made at the Polytechnic are highly satisfactory no doubt, it being proved that with a pressure of 14 lbs. of steam to the inch, the engine (4-horse) drove water through 4-inch supply pipes 80 ft. in altitude, the cylinder of the engine being 7 in. in diameter and 14 in. stroke, while the four-horse condensing engine on the establishment required 28 lbs. of steam to accomplish the same result. The new engine occu-

pies a space of 5 ft. 6 in. only in length, 20 in. in width, and 18 in. in height, being in reality a miniature steam-engine. But I wish to know whether these extraordinary results are attributable to the substituting of the pendulum for the crank, or to the entire construction of the engine being superior. I am inclined to think Mr. Hitt's engine would, if a crank were substituted for the pendulum, and the other parts allowed to remain, give better results than at present, but it is for him to prove that I am incorrect.—*Aug. 10.* A CORRESPONDENT.

WEST BASSET V. SOUTH FRANCES MINES.

SIR,—At the recent trial which took place at Bodmin between these two companies, the judge and jury evidently thought an "arrangement" the most desirable way of settling the question in dispute; and most persons, I believe, think so too. Will you allow me to enquire, through the medium of the *Journal*, if there is any probability of the suggestion of the judge and jury being acted upon?

Large sums of money have already been expended by both parties, which might have been prevented if a little concession had been made at first. I have always understood that the West Basset people were prepared a year or two ago to compromise the matter, and that South Frances, confessedly in the wrong to some extent, as is seen by the 500*l.* paid into Court, was not unwilling to negotiate. If this were the case, how came it to pass that instead of negotiating upon a fair and reasonable basis, the parties have sought a settlement of their disputes by an appeal to law? It would be satisfactory to the shareholders of both companies to know which party drew back, and thus involved them in these terrible losses. The result shows the extreme risk and peril of appealing to law to settle a question of fact; for evidently in the opinion of the judge it is, after all, not so much a question of law as a matter of fact. Both mines are greatly injured by this long and costly litigation; and should the parties be so unwise as to pursue the course they have adopted, the case must be disastrous to the shareholders to a still more serious extent. Why not refer the matter to three competent and impartial men? There would be a better chance of arriving at a right conclusion than if the affair be submitted to the technicalities of law.—*Aug. 10.* HERBERT ELLIS.

WEST BASSET V. SOUTH FRANCES.

SIR,—The note contained in your last *Journal*, relative to the late trial at Bodmin, was evidently written by a person having a bias in favour of South Frances. It is not true that any great surprise was excited by the verdict. Very few persons, I believe, expected a verdict in favour of South Frances; but there were some who thought it probable, under the conflicting circumstances of the case, that a middle line would be adopted by the jury. I am quite convinced that the jury came to a fair decision from the evidence brought before them, and I do not think that any impartial jury would decide otherwise. I do not understand how this verdict does not set aside the former one, as your correspondent says. I say that it does, the subject matter being the same.

I was present at the trial, and heard all the evidence, and I must say that the South Frances people had a very weak defence, having nothing to rely upon but the plan on the lease of 1835, showing the line drawn from the north-east corner of the house so much adverted to, while the counterpart of the lease showed the line running from the centre of the same house. The plans were so very incorrect that they ought not to be received as evidence; and I presume that the jury attached no importance to them. On the side of West Basset there were produced the South Frances plan, West Basset plan, and the Tolly major plan, all showing the south-east corner of the house as the boundary between the sets, and this boundary was never questioned until the case was found to be rich beneath it, in 1854, when Mr. Lanyon, the teller for Lady Basset, called Mr. Marriott's attention to the subject, that the boundary might be better defined than was done in the lease. Thereupon the South Frances adventurers, under the advice of Mr. Marriott, adopted the middle line, to which the West Basset adventurers did not consent—hence the law proceedings.

It should be remembered that the case of West Basset was not laid before the former jury, at the March Assizes, so that the verdict then given was on *ex parte* evidence, under the presidency of a judge who attached undue importance to the sketch on the lease of 1835.

Before the last jury all the evidence was submitted. Your correspondent says that the jury were several hours discussing the matter before they became unanimous. I can tell how that was. Eleven of the jurors were unanimous within half an hour of retiring; but the other juror, whose uncle is a shareholder in South Frances, for a long time withheld his consent. I am fully satisfied that the verdict is fair, and will be confirmed; but I have no doubt that the lawyers will go on as far as they can, for they have a nice bone to pick!

The agents of South Frances made themselves somewhat ridiculous by their exultations on former occasions, by their feasting at the account-house, having flags, bands of music, &c. If the matter had been settled there might be some excuse for these exhibitions of joy; but while the lawyers can go a step further, any joy arising from success should certainly be suppressed.—*Illogan, Aug. 11.* J. T.

GREAT WHEAL VOR, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I have observed the uncalled-for attacks on the management of this mine. Having often met Capt. Gill during my rounds of inspection, I have been able to appreciate his judgment of his ability. I am sure he is a person indefatigable in his exertions; and when I heard of his appointment at Great Wheal Vor, I at once said they have "the right man in the right place," and which I still believe.

Could any sane man for a moment suspect that such energetic men as the Harveys, who have an unlimited supply of plans and calculations, aided by very able engineers and scientific agents, such as were supposed to form the previous staff at Great Wheal Vor, backed with 100,000*l.* capital, would so commit themselves at this day as to put in main rods that would not stand the test of forking the mine to the bottom?—A feat accomplished 30 years since. Had Capt. Gill, when placed on the mine after such men, committed any of the main rods, and proposed to put in new ones, the majority of the public would have supposed him to be a person who had just escaped from a lunatic asylum; or the company, if they had previously placed confidence in him, would have abandoned the mine. Breakages in such concerns ever did and ever will occur, and it is beyond the power of man to prevent them.

The invidious attacks on Capt. Gill emanate from ill-disposed and probably disappointed parties, or their friends. It is not done for the good of the concern, but to injure the man, whose situation they envy. I say, deal to him even-handed justice, and give him a few months' trial, when he will stand or fall by his own merits.

—*Callington, Aug. 11.*

GREAT WHEAL VOR, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—In your last *Journal* a letter from "A Shareholder" contains assertions that I cannot allow to pass over in silence. He states that he saw several of the wood rods squared fully six weeks before July 13. This statement I would not attempt to deny, as it is a usual thing to find them square when bought, and, so far as that is concerned, in full readiness for the strapping-plates; and the remarks of "A Disinterested Looker-On" are correct when he says that preparations were only just commenced immediately before Mr. Noakes's arrival on the mine. Did not "A Shareholder" speak to Captain Gill fully four weeks before the accident occurred about getting the wood rods ready? If not, let the latter deny it in your next *Journal*.

"A Shareholder" speaks of the time being too limited to prepare the necessary strapping-plates, &c.; but, according to the last general report, the rods were bought, and a part charged to April cost; it must have been a great blunder if the strapping-plates were not ordered at the same time, which is now upwards of four months. In fact, I saw the strapping-plates in a heap at Hayle on June 7, but I believe none were brought on the mine till July 14 or 15.

But the most noticeable feature in "A Shareholder's" letter is the immense reduction of cost in the mine—the loss being reduced from 2000*l.* to 100*l.* And it would be very easy for Captain Gill, or any other manager, to reduce it still more. I hope and trust "A Shareholder's" assertion will be found true. When Captain Gill came on the mine he found it full of materials, sufficient to fork the mine to the bottom. This of itself would permit of an important reduction in the cost; add to this, he has now only four pairs of men working—three pairs driving on the course of the lode and one driving a cross-cut, and when any breakage occurs, of course, the men are taken to assist in repairing it. I ask the company when do they think they are going to have the mine developed with such a scanty lot of men, or what discoveries can they possibly make on such a limited scale of operation? There are two steam-engines and three steam-whims at work, at a heavy cost per month; and how much better would it be to avail themselves of this, for the employment of at least 100 hands more, to endeavour to discover new bunches of tin, and what is still more important, to cut side lodes and open up, as it were, a new mine? This would be sound policy. The engine cost and agency would be the same. If they are depending on a profit from the one branch of tin in the bottom of the mine, I fear they will be mistaken; and let me tell them that, instead of receiving dividends, the company will have to lay out a fresh lot of capital to make new discoveries. The right man is not yet in the right place; he cannot see ahead. His system is penny wise and pound foolish. Managing directors and committeemen may do what they can to patch up a false system of management, but the truth will out, and the whole in all its results. What metal and the three drawing lifts have been amply exposed. Surely Captain Gill should learn wisdom.—*Breage, Aug. 10.* A WORKING MINER.

GREAT WHEAL VOR, AND ITS PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I did not intend to furnish you with any additional matter on this subject, but the strange riddle of "A Shareholder," which appeared in your last *Journal*, seems to call for a little further explanation, and a corroboration of the remarks I made in my previous letters. And here I cannot but record the deep obligations the public are under in possessing such a channel for the free expression of opinion, and the elicitation of truth by impartial discussion. I hope never to abuse the facility you have afforded me, by any unjustifiable stricture or observation, as nothing is more opposed to my inclination than to see the columns of your ably-conducted *Journal* made the vehicle of ill-feeling and slanderous assertion. It must certainly be a source of great gratification to the proprietors, and all interested in its publication, to find it read and supported with unabated interest for a long series of years, by an intelligent public, as the best exponent of their doings and dealings, and the most proper medium for the circulation of their contributions. Excusing this humble mode of praise, Mr. Editor, I pass to notice a few of the observations in the letter of "A Shareholder"; apropos, it is not unaccompanied with an expression of regret that he should give himself such unnecessary trouble as to take a seven or eight miles' journey from his residence to the mine, and then make a part of the countenance his dormitory for recording the hallucinations he has obtained on the public. With respect to the breakage of the balance-hob in the 144 ft. level, "A Shareholder" states it to be only one of the horns; why was not this statement made in the report at the last quarterly general meeting? There it is distinctly stated that another accident has occurred through the breakage of the balance-hob—not one of the horns. And, again, "A Shareholder" states that "Capt. Gill had discovered during the night that the balance horn had been ordered, and he immediately rectified the mistake." Is this a deliberate untruth, or does it proceed from a treacherous memory—charity induces me to answer, Probably the latter; though sometimes it is very convenient to be forgetful. The facts appear to be these:—Mr. Loom, the engineer, was ill at the time, but Mr. Hocking, jun., a partner, visited the mine on the 27th. On his arrival, he saw a number of men employed by Capt. Gill in easing the boxes of their balance, as he feared the engine could not be moved "out" without it. Mr. Hocking instantly stopped this, by asserting it could be easily done with all the balance in. Capt. Gill had then been gone to the smithy-house with tin. Mr. Hocking then left for Hayle, and on seeing the part of the hob that was cast, discovered at once that it was wrong, and drew Messrs. H. and R.'s attention to it, who said it was no error on their part, but that it was cast to order; and then said "Gill will be here directly." The length and particularity of these remarks can only be justified on the ground of their producing a complete incidental confirmation of what I have previously advanced, and which "A Shareholder" wishes to nullify. And if "A Shareholder's" statement is correct, that the casting only took a few hours, why does the general report state that the engine could not be put to work for several days? which is a fact, it being idle more than a week.

The accident happened on the 24th, and Mr. Hocking discovered the error on the 27th, and not Capt. Gill the same night that the order was sent. "A Shareholder" should look before he leaps. With regard to the wood rods, the remarks I made, however unwelcome, are strictly compatible with truth; and it is painful to see how hard "A Shareholder" struggles to turn and twist his observations to bolster up a rotten system, and divert the public mind from facts which all here know to be incontrovertible. The ob-

servations I also made on the breaking of the whim-cage, &c., I cannot alter—they are plain unvarnished facts.

"A Shareholder" may be a shareholder, or even a company-man, or perhaps still more interested in a variety of ways; but it is possible that the more breakages the better for him, though, of course, I will not vouch for this. The remarks I also made on fixing the lifts at Wheel Metal recently are being daily verified, inasmuch as the extra strain has nearly destroyed engine, rods, and all. After such a long delay in fixing, they are obliged soon to break one of their drawing-lifts, take out an old working, and replace it by a new one, as soon as it can be cast. It is with pleasure I hear of the intention of erecting a new engine on this very valuable section of the mine. This will be a move in the right direction, and should not be delayed a moment longer than necessary.

I would now advise "A Shareholder" no more to pain on the public the distorted views of a selfish mind, or stultified imagination, but, relying on the sober deductions of moral and truthful discrimination, to stand forth as the undaunted champion of truth and fact, discarding every petty system of favoritism, and the violence of a pitiful expediency, to enhance the good of the public, the welfare of the company, and the efficient and complete development of their property. As I said at first that I do not write to court controversy, but to expose palpable abuses, this is the last paper I intend writing on this subject; at the same time remaining, as ever, A DISINTERESTED LOOKER-ON.

Helston, Aug. 9.

THE TOLVADEN MINE.

SIR.—To save the trouble of answering several communications individually, I send the following information in reply through the *Mining Journal*. Tolvaden Mine is about half a mile west of the original Wheal Fortune, which mine was discovered about the year 1812, and wrought to the depth of 100 fms. under the adit, or day level. The ore was found to exist principally in the highest ground, and dipping west; the ore course was about 40 fms. in length; the chimney or top of the course held 5 fms. above the adit, which was about 7 fms. in length, and had 68 fms. below the top. The Old Wheal Fortune was about one mile and a quarter north of Tolvaden Mine, and was wrought to the depth of 150 fms. under the adit. Wheal Fortune yielded much greater amount of returns than Neptune, probably by many hundreds of thousands sterling. At this mine it is reported that six men could work abreast on a solid course of ore. Wheals Fortune and Neptune were celebrated for the richness of their ores (grey carbonate) immediately under the gossan, but the great bulk of the ore in both mines was the yellow sulphure. The greatest deposit of ore found in Wheals Fortune and Neptune were in elvan, embedded or surrounded by killas or clay-slate, but principally in the elvan stratum. Tolvaden mine or engine-shaft is in elvan, much like the elvan at Wheal Fortune. There is a large cross-course about 50 fms. east of the sump at Tolvaden. The ore in all these mines has been found west of a cross-course, or north and south lode or vein.—*Truro, Aug. 10.*

A. BENNETT.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—As an adventurer in this mine, of which I think very highly, I am glad to perceive by your Journal of July 31—which, being abroad, has only just reached me—that the question has been mooted whether the management is as economical as it ought to be. At the meeting in December, 1857, we were led to hope that 500 tons of copper and 10 tons of tin would be raised per month, which would leave a profit; and on the strength of this we paid a call of 10s., and in March last an additional one of 30s., and the shares were quoted at 45s.; still at the June meeting the produce for the quarter ending April had nearly reached the promised amount, being about 100 tons of copper and 10 tons of tin per month. Then why is the mine still getting into debt? The explanation is that the expenses have so enormously increased, and your correspondent, "Paid-up Shareholder," seems to have detected one of the causes of this great increase—an unnecessary staff of officials; still I think this is not of itself sufficient cause, but that this one fact may show, and probably does indicate, that in all departments an equally lavish scale of expenditure prevails. Only look at the figures:—Cost for three months ending July, 1857, 56477; Oct., 75231; Jan., 18958, 88581; and April, 143481.

Surely, Sir, here are grounds for requiring an investigation by a committee of shareholders, such as produce the expenditure in the expenditure in the expenditure of Great Wheal Busy. I am persuaded we have a most valuable property, but unless some vigorous effort be made to bring the expenditure and the receipts more nearly to balance, the adventurers will become discouraged, and, as has so often happened before, just as the concern is on the point of "turning out a tramp," as your correspondent at Chacewater expresses it, we shall allow it to fall into the hands of a new company. The proverb says, "Fools build houses for wise men to live in;" and I think amongst the Cornish proverbs there must be one which teaches that "fools open up mines for wise men to make money of." I hope that the September meeting will not pass over without a committee being appointed to vigorously curtail all unnecessary expenses.

Aug. 7.

ANOTHER LEGITIMATE PAID-UP SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—In turning over my papers this week, I accidentally stumbled on some reports of Capt. Spargo, relative to this mine. The first was presented to the shareholders on Aug. 21, 1856, as follows:—"The only thing you can do is to change the system of working, and I believe by proper management the mine, in less than 12 months, will become a dividend mine."—John Spargo. Another of Capt. Spargo's reports was presented to the shareholders on Oct. 29, 1856, as follows:—"Looking at the appearance of the mine generally, I am not inclined to recall what I stated at the last meeting—that the mine will be a dividend-paying one in less than 12 months. It is not scrupulous to say it will become as good a mine as any in the district of Cornwall."—John Spargo.

Since the above reports were publicly presented, call after call has been made in rapid succession, in addition to which the produce of all the ores have been swallowed up in the expenses of the mine; and, although thousands of pounds have been spent these last two years, the mine was at the last meeting, June 11, to be in debt 582, 2s. 11d., and a heavy lawyer's bill to be paid in addition. Let me ask, therefore, where is the dividend?—Echo answers, Where? Where are the backs that were left in reserve by Capt. Richards, two years since?—Echo again replies, Where? Has the mine been deepened a fathom below the 60 these two years? or has there been a single fathom driven west to take the shoots of ore? Has there been a single discovery? What, then, is become of all the money?—Answer says, Dribbled away. Depth alone can make a mine. By-the-by, what is become of the samplings? and where the cheering news promised by Capt. Spargo within a month from the last meeting, June 11? What has been spent at Kelly Hole, commenced nearly two years since, under a pledge by the captain that 2000 would develop this part of the mine? It would be pleasing to run over the cost-sheets and reports, and see how the adventures have been pulled along, deceived, and duped in estimates and exaggerated promises—greens and spots of ore magnified into rich stones, copper water into lanes of ore prospectively, rich stones into large rocks, large rocks, more than can be heaved, into tons, tons into hundreds, hundreds of tons into thousands, and thousands of tons of richer quality into imaginary dividends. These are the sort of things to wet up the appetite of the uninitiated. The floors at Kelly Hole were made 12 months since, and covered by the captain not long since. The ore from Kelly Hole shaft was to be dressed on these floors, and was long ere this, to have dazzled the eyes of the too credulous adventurers with hundreds of tons, and of richer quality. Alas! where is the ore, and the richer quality?—Echo, again, emphatically answers, Where? Has a ton of ore been sampled from Kelly Hole? and yet the floors were made and reported upon as necessary by Capt. Spargo 12 months since, and the committee were cajoled into the belief that this act of folly was absolutely necessary.

The Devil may now take the floors; Heighen geese have ate the ores. Everything concerning this mine is going on first-rate—all on the go ahead system; and while it is so prosperous my brother shareholders will, of course, let it so remain; it is not the business of any shareholder to interfere; therefore, let every one be silent. In fact, although we may be shareholders, we have no right to speak or act at meetings. The resolutions and reports are always cut and dried before we enter the room, discussion prohibited, and we are bound to swallow the pill. All we have to do is sit still, hold our tongues, and pay the calls. We are not partners, but dummies. Reports will be supplied, ad infinitum, as long as we supply the cash; and if there be no ore in the mine or on the floors we must imagine there are hundreds of tons, or will be, and of much richer quality; and by the same rule, we must imagine we are receiving dividends, although actually paying very heavy calls. All this, in my opinion, is unexampled charlatanism; and I compare some of these mining reports to Mother Johnson's soothing syrup, fit only for infants.—*London, Aug. 12.*

A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL ARTHUR, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—On June 22, Captain Carpenter reported to the shareholders as follows:—"In the adit cross-cut south the mine is going on first-rate, as something like 10 fms. will be driven this month. We are daily expecting to intersect the Calstock Consols lode." This was written on the eve of the last meeting, when, of course, it was desirable to say something to keep up the spirits of the adventurers, and induce them the more readily to bear another call. August has arrived, and another meeting near, and yet no lode cut, though, judging from the reports as appearing in your Journal, fast progress ought to have been made—55s., and now only 45s. per fm., being paid for driving.

I hope, Sir, you will agree with me in thinking that this discrepancy in our captain's calculations should be explained—at least, for his own credit, and I hope he will do so. Let him look to his beads, if six weeks ago he was daily expecting to cut the lode, and with the most favourable ground for driving has not yet done it, it may be he is cutting the figure of a semicircle, as an indefatigable captain further west did not long ago—for his own amusement, of course.

As I have said before, there will be another meeting soon; so do, Sir, allow me here to protest against any more expectations being then put forth about this "Calstock Consols lode." The captain really should cut it before then. It is not fair, Tantalus like, to hold such a prize before us, and never allow us to grasp it. That, however, must be the intention, or how otherwise can we explain the following charmingly indistinct sentence in the report in your estimable Journal of July 24—"I hope to have a discovery soon, or previous to the next meeting." Indefinite suspense! Hope! Hope! ever, Arthur!—*Aug. 9.*

PATENTIA DOCT.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—You admitted a communication, signed "A Subscriber," into your last week's Journal, with reference to this company, and as "A Subscriber" thought proper unfairly to introduce my name, I claim the right to be allowed to say a few words in reply; in fact, "A Subscriber's" pretended summary is so one-sided and *ex parte*, that I must believe it to have been written by some interested person. To the best of my recollection and belief, even the Chairman did not use the word "regularly," with regard to my application to see the minutes of the meetings of the board; if he did, it was an interpolation of his own, and not of "A Subscriber's"; but be that as it may, "A Subscriber" has taken pretty good care to suppress altogether the explanation that I gave to the meeting with reference to the mandamus. What I said was briefly in substance as follows:—

1. That the right to inspect the book of minutes of proceedings of directors was given to shareholders by the deed of settlement.
2. That that minute-book was a book of record, made available in evidence by the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856 in any court of law, and that, therefore, it was essentially requisite that it should be kept correctly.
3. That as I had found the grossest irregularities on the part of the Chairman and secretary of the company in keeping another book of record, the minute-book of the proceedings of public meetings, and that irregularities I had entered a formal protest so far back as May, 1855, and that as I had recently discovered gross irregularities in the register of shareholders, for which the company had been convicted and fined at Guildhall, on March 12 last, it seemed proper and useful to the company that I should enforce the right to inspect this other minute-book given, as by the deed of settlement.
4. That I believe the refusal of an inspection arose entirely from the fear on the part of the board that I should discover further grave irregularities.

With reference to the proposed increase to the directors' salaries, "A Subscriber" came to state that that proposal actually came from the Chairman himself, without any previous notice from the man who was instrumental in adding us with the infamous Furina purchase, and who, when he found the sense of the meeting dead against him, had the effrontery to insist that it should be referred to a ballot, he himself holding proxies for 10,000 shares, given to him by his relatives and confidants; and he persisted in this course until even his faithful backer, Mr. Spencer Henspath, blushed and backed out, by declaring that he could not, under such circumstances, use the proxies given to

him, and it was only then, at the eleventh hour, that the Chairman, fearing to be beaten upon a ballot, gave in. I trust, Sir, that you will, in common fairness, give insertion to this letter without comment, for you must do me the justice to admit that I am never ashamed to put my name to a communication.

CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON.

Charles-street, St. James's, Aug. 11.

GREAT TREGUNE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—In perusing your valuable Journal of the 7th inst., I find a paragraph prejudicial to me in every respect. I never stated there were 22½ tons of ore at surface. I believe there was such a statement made, but not by me; and when I saw it I wrote the secretary requesting him to contradict it, being a mistake of some one, the secretary acknowledged, and this ended the matter. There has been a small parcel of ore sampled, which corresponds with my statements, and there will be another parcel sampled in about a fortnight.

Now, in reference to my imagination, it is through this that all young mines are worked at all. What man can see through the bowels of the earth? He can only judge the ultimate success of a lode when opened, by its appearance a few fathoms deep under the surface. Now come the facts: has my imagination been right or wrong? The directors know they are right, because there was not a blink of ore to be seen in the lode when opened on several fathoms deep; still I saw sufficient indications to warrant the lode making ore at a deeper point. This has been verified: rocks of ore have been broken upwards of 3 cwt. each, and about 10 tons of ore have been raised from occasional stones broken from a few fathoms driving in the 60, where there is a branch of ore several fms. in length visible, which we expect to intersect in the drive in the 70 fms. level; and in the present end, although abandoned, stones of ore can be broken from 7 lbs. to 8 lbs. weight. Be it known to the anonymous writer that Great Tregune Mine is in a new district; and the same prejudicial feeling has been manifested to the promoters of South Carolina, about 25 years ago, when it was then a new district, similar to the present state of Great Tregune. But what is South Carolina now? Why, one of the best mines in the two counties. And, as the anonymous writer hit me on my imagination, I still consider Great Tregune will ultimately become a lasting dividend mine; and, in conclusion, I beg to say that there was never a board of directors who worked a mine more practically, and who watched the interest of their co-adventurers more, than in this mine, which can be proved by all the practical agents who have at yet inspected the mine. Anything further that may drop from the anonymous writer I shall not notice.

Doungate, Stoke Climland, Aug. 8.

JOHN SPARGO.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

SIR.—In your remarks respecting this mine, you designate it "as a powerful rival to the Burra Burra, with valid claims to this distinction." The desire of all associated with this enterprise is, that it should stand on its own merits; and they do not feel justified in allowing your comment to pass unnoticed, lest it should be considered that it was desired to place this yet undeveloped mine, however encouraging its present indications, on a par with the fully developed workings of the celebrated Burra Burra.

1, Charlotte-road, City, Aug. 13.

T. HANCOCK, Manager.

[We did not intend to convey that the North Rhine Mine was now equal to the Burra Burra, which would be absurd, but that we had seen and learned enough to warrant us in stating what we did, and what we trust may prove true in the result.—Ed. M. J.]

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (AUSTRALIA).

The annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, St. Helen's-place, Bishopgate, on Monday.—Mr. RICHARD HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. LIVINGSTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report and accounts, an abstract of which appeared in the *Journal* of Aug. 7, were taken as read.

Mr. CYRUS LEGG said they had received very favourable despatches from Mr. Alfred Hallett and Capt. Henry. They were only received that morning, and the date was as late as June 10. He (Mr. Legg) would read them, as the secretary was in a bad state of health. The following is condensed from Capt. Henry's report:—

Woodside, June 7.—The quantity of ore raised during the month is 11 tons 11 cwt. (this includes the 10 tons 2 cwt. left unsold last month) of 22 cwt. to the ton.—Mitchell's best, north of whim-shaft, 15 cwt. 3 qrs., valued at 20 cents; ditto, second, ditto, 1 ton 1 cwt. 3 qrs., valued at 15s.; A 21, Winnen's best, as per sample, 1 ton 7 cwt. 2 qrs., Davey's assay, valued at 18s.; A 20, ditto second, 4 tons 11 cwt., valued at 8s.; A 23, Hocking's levings, 2 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr., valued at 9½ per cent.; and A 22, being 2 tons 11 cwt. sampled by the tributor on speculation, produce 5%. Of course, I have charged him with the cost of sample, being worthless. I have also weighed 17 cwt. owners' ore from Boundary's lode, valued at 18 per cent., and 17 cwt. 1 qr. yellow sulphure from the main lode, 12 fm. level, driving towards Hocking's shaft, a sample of which I herewith forward for assay, marked A 24, produce, say, 18 per cent. (actual by assay, 22½%). Being the first parcel of the kind that was ever sampled from the Bremer Mines, I am anxious to know its value, for future guidance when we come to work our deeper levels, where I believe we have plenty. The parcel A 20, being sampled, 4 tons 21 cwt. 2 qrs. produce 5½% Winnen's, 4 tons 11 cwt., with 10 cwt. 2 qrs. Mitchell's smalls, raised the previous month and mixed. I have not made any alteration in Winnen's account, the 10 cwt. 2 qrs. sampled had been previously valued at 11 per cent.; the difference is somewhat in the tributors favour, but it was not reserved. I hope to finish dressing the malleable and ore by to-morrow, and to forward the same in time for shipment, with statement of quantity and sample for assay. Trusting we shall find a reasonable quantity of the black sulphurets mixed with the malleable, such as your letter of the 5th inst. informed me, the result of assay by Mr. Richard Davey of a specimen from the same level and the same lode, without malleable, that gives 70 per cent. for copper. This is something extraordinary in the annals of mining in South Australia. Driven the 12 fm. level north during the month by six men on the course of the lode 5 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., ground 87. fm. lode, or capel, large, with a well-defined leader from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, productive of black sulphurets, malleable copper, and quartz. It appears that we are now just in the change, and skimming over the back of the yellow copper, or copper pyrites. I am much pleased to inform you that an improvement has taken place in the end, by the last taking down of the lode. Lode from 18 to 20 inches wide, likely to yield well. We have now about 30 fms. more to drive to form a connection with Hocking's shaft, and am sorry to say that we have been beaten in the attempt to reach the 12 fm. level, and the 12 fm. level, to reach the 12 fm. level. Main drive, 10 fms. 2 ft., leaving 8 ft. more to sink. The lode in the bottom of Hocking's is about 20 in. wide, looking exceedingly well, but we are prevented from sinking the same from an over quantity of water. Trusting that we shall not be disappointed by being kept out of the means of such machinery as will drain the water from the Bremer Mines to the depth it truly deserves to unfold its mineral wealth, and to repay those adventurers for their long and tedious speculation who have endured to the end.

The report from Mr. Alfred Hallett, the manager, dated Adelaide, June 10, was next read. It stated:—

For the first time since the overland mail has been established we have the pleasure to acknowledge your despatches per return mail. Yours of April 15, with enclosures, came to hand this day, and the mail with the great satisfaction of the company has arrived, and given satisfaction, not only to those interested but also to competent judges. Also that our letter of Feb. 10 had met with immediate attention. We look forward anxiously for your next, in reply to Capt. Henry's report. By that report and our minutes you will learn that our 12 fathom level continues to improve in width of leader, and is still productive of malleable copper and sulphure. The sulphure is of a very rich character, but difficult to collect, owing to the quantity of water in the level. A stone tried by Davey as an experiment gave 70 per cent. for copper. Being anxious to let you see the character of the lode at our present level, we have made an arrangement to ship a ton of these ore by the *Meigemoor*, which leaves about the 15th—freight 3s. per ton. This seems high, but when you consider the value of the ore, and that we must otherwise have kept it for six months, you will see that it really effects a profit by the saving of interest. We made application to ship the whole of the ore on hand by this opportunity, but all dead weight was previously engaged. There will now be no other opportunity of shipping direct until the wool season. When Capt. Henry forwarded his report dressing the malleable and copper ore was not complete, he, therefore, could not state the quantity that had been saved in the driving. We hope to have this information in time to send you by this mail, but we fear we shall not have the return of assay of sample in time to give its value. There is no doubt that we can raise several tons of this whenever we can stop away the back of the 12 fm. level, so as to keep the ore from the water. You will also perceive from Capt. Henry's report that we have (very much to our disappointment) been beaten out of Hocking's shaft by the excess of water, and there are still 8 ft. to sink to get to the 12 fm. level before we can drive to advantage. In our last we represented that we expected to raise ore enough to pay our working expenses; this view was founded on the expectation that we could have sunk Hocking's shaft, and then driven north and south on the course of the lode, which would have placed us in that happy position. We should then have had 18 men opening the level and sink ore. If we wait, we wait patiently until our driving north unwaters that part of the mine. This may yet take some time, as we have still 30 fms. to drive to get under the shaft. So soon as we have holed through to Hocking's we shall be able to let several pitches in the back of the level between it and the engine-shaft; at the same time, six men can continue driving north of Hocking's, proving the length or ore ground, and opening up the level in preparation for deeper sinking. We shall for the present confine ourselves to working only on the main lode, and, after receiving your final instructions, make every preparation to sink to the deeper levels. The other lodes can then receive the attention they deserve, and be wrought at a much cheaper rate when properly opened. In looking at the many bonanzas of our driving north unwaters that part of the mine, we find that, notwithstanding the hindrances and difficulties we have sustained owing to the water, we have sampled and weighed between Oct. and the 21st May 113 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. of ore, and made a very valuable discovery in our present level, having now found many fathoms through a good lode, the last 10 of which carry an improving leader, with all but positive proof of a continuation of the same for many fathoms beyond Hocking's shaft. Such being the case, we cannot but look forward with confidence to a very satisfactory result when we have the means of developing the mine to even a moderate depth.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders upon the improved prospects of the undertaking, which promised, after all their disappointments, to reward them for their patience and perseverance.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Lieut. WATSON observed that sometime back they had found gold upon the estate, and specimens had been forwarded to London. He wished to know whether they intended working for gold?

Mr. LEGG said that was when the mania for gold companies was on, but they had not worked it, nor did they intend to abandon the copper for gold.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they had found a little gold, but he had so much experience in gold companies, that he did not think it worth while working for gold.

A SHAREHOLDER complained of the item in the accounts—office expenses, salary, printing, &c., 390l. 12s. 1d.—being lumped together without any explanation. He considered such an amount ought to be placed before the shareholders more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said the sum included directors' and auditors' fees, and the suggestion should be attended to.

J. H. MURCHISON proposed that Mr. Cyrus Legg and Mr. H. B. Wotton be re-elected directors, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. WATSON, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he held the same number of shares as at the commencement, showing the confidence he had in the undertaking. The new mine was opening with all the characteristics of a lasting one, and there was

no doubt but that they would have a large quantity of the sulphurets, which yielded 70 per cent. of copper; and he hoped that in a short time the directors would be able to congratulate them upon being in a dividend-paying state.

The auditors were reappointed, and 20 guineas awarded to them as a remuneration for their past services.

Mr. PROCTOR proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, which was seconded by Lieut. WATSON, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LEGG proposed a vote of thanks to the colonial committee, for the care and attention they had always shown for the interests of the company, more particularly during last year; and that a copy of the resolution be sent over to them.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Bishopgate, on Tuesday.

Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report, from Capt. Richards, the manager (also the manager of the Devon Great Consols), who was in attendance, was read:—

Aug. 7.—Murchison's Engine-shaft: The 62 has been extended west 16 fms., and for about 4 fms. of this length the lode proved productive to the value of 1 and 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the last 8 fms., however, the lode although large only yields stones of ore occasionally, being composed principally of quartz, flookan, and munda; in the present end it is of the same character. From the present end of this drive a cross-cut is being driven, and is already out south about 2 fms., but nothing of importance has been met with; it will, however, be continued in the same direction for proving the south part of the lode. The 52 has been driven west 15 fms. 5 ft., in the present end there are some portions of the cross-course. The north part of the lode, on which the drive has been carried, yielded good stones of ore; this drive will be continued through the cross-course, and on reaching the western side thereof a rise will be put up in the back, for the purpose of ventilating this level, and of laying open tributary ground, and it will also admit of the south part of the lode being seen by cross-cutting. In the back of this level (the 52) 19 fms. 3 ft. 7 in. have been stoped, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons (ore per fm.). The 42 has been extended 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. on the course of the lode, but proved unproductive; the lode being composed of flookan, quartz, and a little munda. Some 5 fms. behind the present end a cross-cut has been driven south 6 fms., and through the south part of the lode, which proves to be altogether 18 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of capel, killas, quartz, and small branches of ore, but not of sufficient value to pay for extracting. The 30 has been extended west 6 fms.; the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. At this point a rise has been put up 3 fms., and communicated with the 30, east of the trial shaft, where the lode also proved unproductive. From a small distance to the west of the air-shaft this level (the 30) has been driven west 3 fms. on the course of the north portion of the lode, where it intersected the cross-course, and a cross-cut is being driven north for intersecting any lode that may be in that direction; the ground is easy for progress. The trial shaft is in regular course of sinking, and is down from 3 to 4 fms. below the 42; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed principally of flookan and killas, with a little quartz and munda.—Trial Shaft: The 30 has been driven east 10 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., and communicated with the rise in the back of the 30, west of Murchison's engine-shaft, but the lode proved unproductive. Some 44 fms. to the east, a cross-cut has been extended 2 fms. south, and no other part of the lode being met with it is suspended.

In the 30 west a cross-cut has been driven north 2 fathoms, and intersected a branch 8 in. wide, which proved unproductive. The 30 fm. level has been driven to the west of this cross-cut 5 fms. 3 ft., on the south part of the lode; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, peach, and flookan, and occasionally good stones of ore; this drive has reached a point within 9 fms. of the western boundary. About 40 fms. to the west, in the 42, a cross-cut has been driven north 5 fms. 3 ft. in search of another portion of the lode, but nothing of importance having been met with it is suspended. The 42 has been driven east of the cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, 4 fms., where a junction is formed with the north part of the same, but the lode is unproductive. The western drive will now be resumed on this south part of the lode, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, containing capel, munda, and a little ore. The lode and the slope in the bottom of the 42, to the east of the boundary winze, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The south cross-cut in the 42, a little to the east, has been extended 2 fathoms, making a total of 31 fms. 2 ft., and intersected a lode 2 ft. wide, with a northern underlay of about 18 in. per fm.; it is composed of a little quartz, flookan, killas, and stones of rich quality ore. It is intended to drive a cross-cut south on the cross-course in the 30, a little to the west of the air-shaft, opposite to the cross-cut being driven north, for intersection of the south lode, and in all probability if productive it will be in connection with this cross-course, and parallel to the ore in the main lode. It is also intended to drive both east and west on the 30, and to the east of the trial shaft cross-cut, where the lode is of fine quality. The south cross-cut of Murchison's engine-shaft, will have to be extended some 50 fms. to get under the ore ground in the 30 above, and the 52, 15 fms., where productive ground may be expected. There are 10 pitches working throughout the mine, at an average of 8s. 8d. in 17. It will be observed, by the foregoing report, that the whole of the drives, with the exception of the 62, which yielded a little ore for a short distance, have been unproductive for some considerable time, which, with the falling off of the pitches, is the reason of the small samplings. I regret also to say that the present appearance of the mine will only warrant our promising about 60 tons of ore per month for the ensuing quarter, at about a cost of 500l. per month, including bills and dues. The reserves throughout the mine amount to about 800 tons. The last sampling amounted to 146 tons; produce 9½%.

A statement of cash accounts, from May 11 to Aug. 10, was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last meeting	£ 761 12 9
Discounts received	3 14 10
Sundry receipts	0 19 10
Ores sold	1385 1 1=£2151 8 6
Labour cost, April, May, and June	£1329 8 8
Merchants' bills	508 9 8
Dues	91 10 0
Office expenses, &c.,	36 15 4
Printing	1 18 6= 1068 2 0
Balance of cash in favour of adventurers	£ 183 6 6

The account of assets and liabilities showed—Assets, 1640l. 18s. 2d.; total liabilities, 1151l. 14s. 4d. The nett loss on the three months' working was 170l. 2s. 4d.

The CHAIRMAN said the report of Capt. Richards was not so favourable as expected. Capt. RICHARDS observed that at the last meeting the reserves were 1200, and now reduced to 800 tons; about 100 tons had been discovered since the last meeting, three months back, but nothing within the last two months, and they were laying open no ore ground at present.

The CHAIRMAN said, in fact, they were going on selling the reserves, which were getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

Capt. RICHARDS hoped that the mine would improve, both at the 62 and 52, and that the samplings would increase.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether the mine had got poor gradually?

Capt. RICHARDS replied, very suddenly. Within six months they would reach some parallel level by cross-cutting, the indications being very good at surface.

Mr. MURCHISON remarked that Capt. Richards was of opinion they could reduce the cost about 60l. a month by giving up one or two points not of much consequence at present, and that, he said, would bring the cost to 500l. per month, including dues.

Capt. RICHARDS, in answer to a question, said everything was charged up to the end of June. They could not pursue a better course than the one he had suggested, which would save 50l. or 60l. per month.

Mr. ISLIP wished to know what the loss had been for the last three months?

Mr. MURCHISON.—About 170l. They had paid everything to the end of June, out of the returns up to the end of March, which was a favourable position to be in. The bills for the April and May were in hand, so that they were, in fact, now three months ahead, though they were 700l. worse than at the last meeting.

Capt. RICHARDS had a better opinion of the eastern part of the mine than the western, and they were getting now about 10 tons a week from there.

After a lengthy discussion, the reports and accounts were unanimously passed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of shareholders (from the mine) was held

very splendid and powerful one, and reflected great credit on Messrs. Harvey and Co., the makers, and Messrs. Eustice and Son, the engineers, who erected it on the mine. The first rods started so smoothly as if they had been at work for years.

Another SHAREHOLDER wished to know how long it would take to sink the mine deep enough to obtain regular sales of ore for the market?

Mr. HOSKIN said it was impossible to fix a precise time, but could assure the meeting that no exertions would be spared to develop the mine as speedily as possible. There was some fine copper ore in the shaft on copper lode, on which they would commence sinking at once. On the Providence tin lode they could scarcely fail of ultimate success. The call of 5s. per share was then unanimously confirmed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers was held at the office of the company, St. Helen's place, Bishopgate, on Tuesday, 11th inst., in the chair.

Mr. LIVINGSTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report—

I beg to hand you my report for the general meeting, to be held on the 10th inst., together with the present position, and the work which has been accomplished within the quarter. Myself, engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; total depth from the 20 ft. level, 9 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. The cross-course in the shaft is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of flint, quartz, white iron, and some spots of ore, and the ground about the same is very congenial for copper; I have to observe that this cross-course has not been seen in the upper levels, consequently it may have an effect on the lode for the better when they form a junction. The 30 has been driven west 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. Since driving a cross-cut, and cutting through the lode, we have never failed in breaking good stones of black and yellow ore; the lode now in the end is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, of a most promising character, producing quartz, mullie, black and yellow ore, similar to that in Robins's winze, which I hope to hole in about two months. The 30 has been driven east 6 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the whole of this driving has been, comparatively speaking, worth nothing to value at the furthest point east; we are now driving a cross-cut north, where I expect to find the main part of the lode. The 20 has been driven east 8 fms.; the last 9 ft. driving has produced about 5 tons of ore; the lode now in the end is 4 ft. wide, composed of ore, mullie, quartz, &c., worth of the former about 5 tons per fm.; this is a different sort of ore from the others, and the end is the furthest east of any in the mine. Jenkin's winze is holed to the 30, and a proper communication effected. We have sunk Robins's winze 4 ft., which is now down below the 20 ft. level 7 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; I intend to sink this to a 30 ft. level, then drive east towards those in the 30, driving west, that we may effect a communication as early as possible; the leader part of the lode is on the south wall, which is about 10 in. wide, of very rich quality ore. I think it very much better to allow the ore to remain until we get a communication, so that we can take it down dry, as a great amount of the richest ore would go off in the water. In O'Brien and Hooper's stopes, in the back of the 20 ft. level, we have stopped 23 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. I thought it advisable to set these stopes on tribute, which has been done; one has, I am sorry to say, turned out a failure; the other is now set at 9s. 11d.; the lode is worth about 2½ tons of ore per fm. In conclusion, I beg to say our works are being principally driving and sinking in dead ground, to arrive at the point we are now getting near to—the driving of the 30 west to get at Robins's winze, the hoiling of Jenkin's winze, sinking the shaft to a 40 ft. level, and driving the 20 east, to cut the then anticipated shoot of ore, which we have now got. The amount of ore now on the floors is about 30 tons. The machinery is in good condition, and working well.—JAMES METHERELL.

A statement of accounts, to Aug. 10, was exhibited, as follows:—	
Balance last audit	£ 39 19 4
Calls received	315 14
Copper ore sold	228 1 11
Carriage	14 6
Cash advanced by secretary	44 2 6 = £ 642 2 9
Mine cost and merchants' bills, three months	£ 640 8 10
Land drainage, bank charges, &c.	199 6 1 = 839 14 11

Balance in favour of adventurers

In the estimated accounts of liabilities and assets, the balance against the mine was £247. 19s. 2d.

Mr. METHERELL, in explanation of his report, said supposing the shoots of ore should underlie east and hold up to the 20 east to the 10 it would be encouraging. In the 30 they had been driving as fast as possible in the western end, and for 3 feet there was nothing work, but he expected it would take them about two months before they cut the lode. At Robins's winze they expected to have a piece of ground.

Mr. LELAND inquired how far Robins's winze was from the boundary, because he calculated upon great results from the 30 west. The principal portion of the ore taken away from the 20 and 10 was in that direction?—Capt. METHERELL replied about 30 fms.

The CHAIRMAN wished to know the value of the ore taken away from that part? Capt. METHERELL said about 100. per ton, and in about two months time they expected to hole Robins's winze, and should they find the lode hold down to the 30 they would have a valuable piece of ground. In answer to further questions, Capt. Metherell recommended that the next level should be the 42 instead of 40.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he had taken the chair very unexpectedly; he was not on the committee, nor acquainted with the working of the mine, but looking at the financial position of the company, he apprehended there was only one course to pursue, and that was to make a call.

Mr. LELAND considered it absolutely necessary to make a call of 2s. At the last meeting the ore on hand was estimated at 31. per ton, and only realised 21. The question was whether the mine was worth working? He should say, if the western part turned out as had as the eastern they had better abandon it.

Capt. METHERELL would advise going on with the mine in the manner they were now pursuing. They were now in a better position than at the last meeting.

A call of 2s. per share was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. LIVINGSTON read a resolution passed at a committee meeting held on July 29, which stated—That they were dissatisfied with the management of the mine by Captain Metherell, and that his reports were not borne out by the returns of ore; he was, therefore, to take the resolution as a notice of dismissal, subject to confirmation at a general meeting.—A lengthened and personal discussion ensued, which resulted in a resolution being unanimously passed to the effect that the committee be dissolved.

Mr. Orr was re-elected, and Lieut. Watson and Mr. Milford the committee of management.—The CHAIRMAN requested the secretary to take the defaulter that unless the arrears of call were paid up steps would be forthwith taken to recover them.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL HARRIETT MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of proprietors was held at the office of the company, Austinfriars, yesterday.

Mr. DORRINGTON in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 16 6 4
April mine costs, and merchants' bills	520 16 9
May	363 1 9
June	318 17 3 = £ 1219 2 1
Call received	£ 640 0 0
Copper ore sold	228 8 7
Interest on arrears of call	0 10 0 = 866 18 7

Balance against adventurers

Aug. 11.—Since the last meeting of adventurers, the engine-shaft has been sunk 6 ft., and is now 100 fms. below the adit level; a cross-cut has been driven south 8½ fathoms; we have about 2 fms. further to extend this level to cut the cannon lode, which I anticipate, from the appearance of the lode in the 90, we shall find productive in this level. The 90 has been driven west from the cross-course, on the main lode, 4 fms. 4 ft.; the lode for this distance has been small, producing occasionally stones of ore; the lode in the present end not showing indications of improvement, I would advise suspending the further driving of this level. The 90 has been driven east on the main lode 6 fms. 3 ft.; this end is now 10 fms. from the cross-course; in the last 2 fathoms driving the lode has been much improved in appearance; in the present end it is 3 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper and tin ore; from present appearances of the lode in this end we may very soon expect a good course of ore. In the 74 we have commenced sinking on the bunch of ore lately driven through 17 fms. east of the 90 and 10; the lode in the west end of this winze is 4 ft. wide; in the east end of the same 5 to 6 ft. wide, and is worth for the length of the winze (12 feet) 1000. per fm. for tin and copper. The 74 has been driven east on the main lode 5 fms. 5 ft.; 2½ fms. in this driving the lode produced 400. of tin and copper per fm., when we met with a patch of granite, which destroyed the lode for about 6 ft.; the end has been since driven through a lode worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The end now being worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the 20 ft. level we are stopping the lode for 2 fms. in length, worth for tin and copper 200. per fm. The former stopes, east from the winze sunk below the 50, are at present not yielding sufficient ore to pay for working; with the exception of two men I have suspended the stopes. The deep adit level has been driven on the course of the lode 3 fms.; the lode in 2 fms. of this driving yielded about 200. worth of tin and copper; the last 6 ft. the lode has not been so productive; in the end it is about 6 in. wide, producing tin. I would advise sinking the eastern shaft below this level as soon as convenient, to prove the lode in depth; below this point the lode is of a promising character, and I have no doubt it will lead to good results. The sampling of copper ore on Wednesday next will be about 45 tons, worth about 3000.; should the lode continue in the 74 stopes and winze, with what we can raise from other parts of the mine, the following two months' sampling—July and August—will be 60 tons of copper and a batch of tin, which will produce about 4000. or 5000. The working cost in labour and materials, with the present amount of labour, will be about 3000. per month.—S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. KING, in reply to a question, said the arrears of call were very small, and out of the sum brought forward a portion had been paid that morning.

A resolution was then proposed, that the report and accounts be received and passed, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. KING said, in the last meeting he had been in correspondence with Mr. Westcomb, who was in arrears of several calls, and in February paid a cheque to the bankers for 51. Messrs. Watson and Cuell had, under similar circumstances, 40 shares restored to them, but he did not consider Mr. Westcomb, who was a purser, and knew that the calls ought to be paid, should have them restored.

Mr. WATSON (Watson and Cuell) said he was requested to attend the meeting on behalf of Mr. Westcomb, who was a most respectable man; but if the mine had remained valueless they would have heard nothing from Mr. Westcomb, although he was now inclined to try the question at law with them.

Mr. KING said, when the shares were forfeited there was 51. for arrears of call made on Aug. 6, and 51. on Nov. 6.

Mr. PIERCE considered the resolution ought to be enforced against Mr. Westcomb. Had the shares been worthless they would have heard nothing about the matter.

Mr. COOKE observed that Mr. Westcomb was purser of several mines, and ought to show a better example. If the committee were not protected, there would be no end to such business.

The CHAIRMAN considered it hard upon those who paid their calls to find others, particularly those connected with mining, playing fast and loose.

Mr. MATTHEW resumed the meeting that at the time the shares were forfeited there was a call due in Aug., another on Nov. 9, 1857, and a third on Feb. 8, 1858. Mr. Westcomb had paid into the bankers one call on Feb. 22. He considered the forfeiture a matter of justice to the shareholders, and he advocated it upon principle.

After a very lengthened discussion, it was agreed that the question should be deferred until the next meeting, and that, in the mean time, the opinion of an eminent legal gentleman be taken.

Mr. KING said that Captain S. Williams had been most indefatigable on behalf of the

adventurers, and devoted his whole time to the mine; he had, therefore, to suggest that his salary should be increased from 81. 8s. to 101. 10s. per month.

Mr. COOKE said that when he was down on the mine the captain complained of his salary, and that he ought to be in a position to live above the common miner. Mr. Burgess had spoken in the very highest terms of Capt. Williams, who devoted his whole time in attending to the mine; and, as he (Mr. Cooke) did not think 101. 10s. per month too much, he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. BIRDSEY curiously agreed with Mr. Cooke, and he believed it would be better for mining generally if captains were properly paid, and confined to one mine instead of running all over the county.

The resolution was then seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. McCALLAN proposed a call of 2s. per share.

Mr. BIRDSEY, in seconding the resolution, ventured to hope that it would be the last, as he had on several occasions stated he did not think Wheel Harriett could fall; and he trusted it would go forth to absent shareholders that, notwithstanding the attempts to injure the property, he thought by the next meeting the shares would be at 51. each.

Mr. COOKE said he was recently on the mine, and found they had as good a pile of ore as ever he had seen, and they had every prospect of a valuable mine in depth.

The resolution, making a call of 2s. per share, was then unanimously agreed to; and Messrs. Dorrington, Dampier, Rolands, and Mathew elected committee of management.

Mr. KING remarked that the mine was divided into 5120 shares; and since the last meeting he had had 482 transfers, representing 11,000 shares, proving that the office of secretary was no sinecure.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers was held at the office of the company, Bishopgate, on Wednesday, 11th inst., in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report, from Capt. Goldsworthy, was next read:—

Aug. 10.—Homersham's shaft is now 16 fathoms below the 66, and is being sunk towards the 88 by a force of nine men and three labourers, which point I hope to reach in six weeks or two months; the lode is standing to the north, and will be seen by a cross-cut in the 88. The 88 is driven to within a short distance of Homersham's shaft, the lode in which for the part carrying is 18 inches wide, producing good stones of ore and native copper, altogether very promising. The ground in the present end is very favourable for driving, and should it continue of similar character east of Homersham's shaft we shall get under the ore ground in the 66 before another meeting. Northey's winze, in the bottom of the 66, was sunk 9 fms. 1 foot, when from excess of water it was found necessary to suspend it; at the time of stopping the lode in bottom of the winze was worth 600. per fm., with every appearance of becoming more valuable; it is expected the 88 will drain this winze as soon as the point of junction of the north and south lodes is reached. The driving of the 66 east has been resumed; the lode in the present end is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mullie, and copper ore, a very promising lode, with ground highly mineralised. The 45 has been cleared east of the Tunnel 12 fms. and will be continued by four men until the end is reached; there is good ore to be seen in the attic, and the lode has been stopped away in the back, showing it must have contained mineral. There are two pitches working in back of the 66, worth respectively 300. and 61. per fm.; the others are yielding small quantities of ore. I hope to be able to sample at the usual time from 35 to 40 tons of ore of average quality. The building of the account-house is being proceeded with satisfactorily, and the machinery is all in good working order. Ground sunk, driven, and stoped during May, June, and July, 49 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.—J. GOLDSWORTHY.

A statement of cash account was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance of account at last meeting	£ 58 13 0
Calls received	0 7 6
Ores sold and carriage	1054 14 9
Loan by committee	120 0 0 = £ 1283 15 5
Labour cost and merchants' bills	£ 1039 6 3
Secretary and sundries	23 10 5
Committee fees	12 12 0
Discount on ore bill	11 4 0
Loan repaid committee	120 0 0
Printing	2 10 9 = 1199 10 9

Balance of cash in favour of adventurers

The estimated receipts and expenditure until the next meeting showed a balance against the mine of 10677. 10s. 6d., and the total expenditure for the past three months was 12947. 14s. 4d., against returns of 8497. 0s. 8d.; leaving net loss for that period, 3550. 13s. 8d.

The CHAIRMAN said that Capt. Goldsworthy was in attendance, and would answer any questions that might be put to him.

Capt. Goldsworthy, in answer to a question, said they were again driving the 66, and produced to the meeting the samples taken from the 66 and 88.

Several letters were read respecting the accident to Henry Reed, one of the miners, who lost his leg, and asked the adventurers to supply him with a cork one, to enable him to work to support his wife and family. A resolution was unanimously agreed to that the subject be left to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not on the committee, but it was always a good plan to provide them with means to pay their way. With their present salaries, they would want 5s. per share to go on to the next meeting, and he would move that a call of 5s. be made, which would cover every liability, and put them in a healthy position. By adopting the resolution, if they had a course of ore in the 88, they would the sooner be paying costs and getting dividends.

The reports and accounts were then received and adopted, and a call made of 5s., payable on Aug. 25. Discount of 2½ per cent. to be allowed upon all sums paid before that date.

The CHAIRMAN objected to the rule for electing the committee, which required a special general meeting for that purpose, and moved a resolution to the effect, that the next general meeting be special, to elect an additional member or members of the committee (there being presently two acting members), and to consider the propriety of amending the rule in relation thereto.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of adventurers was held at the office of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday.

Mr. COCKERIDGE in the chair.

Mr. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report, from Capt. Silas James, was then read:—

Aug. 10.—Since the last quarterly general meeting the 135 has been driven 6 fathoms, and is now 22 fathoms east of shaft. During the past three months the ground has been very hard and expensive for exploring. We have here intersected the cross-course which was seen in the upper levels, but have not yet met the lode to the east of it, though I hope to do so shortly, when we expect to meet with some productive ground, such as was found in the levels above near this point. The rise in the back of the 85 was in the 15 fms. level, and the lode was seen in the 15 fms. level, where the lode is 4 fms. long, so as to make it convenient to put in a stull for the men to work on, and also for the benefit of air. We calculate there are about 15 fathoms of ground standing unexplored between the rise and winze in the bottom of 145 west. The 70 end has been driven east from rise 5 fathoms; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 61. per fm. The winze in the 45 west has been sunk 5 fathoms, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 251. per fm. for the length of the winze (12 ft.); here we hope to lay open a valuable piece of ground when the communication is effected between the rise and winze in the 45 west. The lode in the stopes in back of same level is worth 61. per fathom. The 45 has been driven east on the south or main part of the lode 7 fms. 2 ft., where the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and likely to improve.—Eastern Mine: The winze sunk to the 50, and the men are now engaged in cutting plat at that level, and hope to complete the same about the middle of this week, after which we intend to commence sinking the engine-shaft below the above-named level, by nine men, with all possible dispatch. The cross-cut has been extended north from Watson's shaft 33 fms. 2 ft. through strongly mineralised strata. During the last fortnight two branches have been discovered, the latter of which is 9 inches wide, composed of quartz, fluor-sparg, mullie, blende, and good stones of copper ore; the ground in the end is now strongly mineralised, with branches containing elvan and copper ore, showing indications of there being something not far ahead. It appears the elvan course has influenced the lode, and heaved it north, by reason of it crossing the lode in an oblique direction a little to the east of our operations. I am of opinion the lode will be found most productive in or about the junction of the elvan course. During the past three months the following work operations have been done:—The end in the 135, driving east, 6 fms.; the rise and stoep at the 85 west, 9 fms. 1 ft.; the driving east in the 70 from rise, 5 fms. 1 ft.; the sink in the winze in the 45 west, 5 fms. 2 ft.; the driving east in the 45, 7 fms. 1 ft.; the stopes in the back of the 45 west, 27 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the sink in the eastern winze-shaft, 10 fms.; cut a plat at the 50, and driving 5 fathoms the cross-cut driving north from shaft, 10 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; total, 86 fms. 0 ft. 2 in. The tribute department is not looking quite so well, owing to no discoveries having been made in the bottom of the western mine, but I hope by continuing the present operations here some important discovery may be made, in order to keep up the returns until ore is met with at the eastern mine; and I am of opinion the time is not far distant when something good will be discovered at the eastern mine, and would recommend sinking Watson's shaft to the 60 before cross-cutting to the north lode; by so doing the south lode is very likely to be found in the shaft, or at about the above-named point. I calculate our reserves to be from 4000. to 4500. worth of ore discovered in the different parts of the mine, and that the reserves had increased.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. KING said the captain devoted his whole time to the mine, and at the present time had only 91. 9s. per month; he considered the committee would do well by increasing the amount to 101. 10s.

Mr. MACKEY said, as a member of the committee, he would move that, in consideration of the assiduity of Capt. Silas James in conducting the affairs of the mine, his salary be increased to 101. 10s. per month.

Mr. FORD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. KING stated he had been to the mine, and in company with Captain Silas James, examined the whole of the surface operations, and found everything satisfactory relative to the eastern mine, he never saw a finer channel of ground or beautiful white killas, and so highly mineralised—in fact, everything a miner could wish to see.

The committee and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALLEN AND QUENANGEN MINING COMPANY.—The estimated produce for June was 137 tons of ore, worth 6½ tons of copper. At Kalpas, in the sink under the 10, there is a fair lode of rich purple ore, but small in size. In the Old Mine, the ground in the shallow cross-cut west has lately been interspersed with copper ore in small veins and spots; they do not see any signs of the lode as yet, but consider the above indications favourable. At United Mines, the search at surface for Ward's lode has been carried up to the precipice under Woodfall's, a branch or two more has been met with, but that mentioned in the last report appears most regular and promising. At Quenav, another party of tributers have been opening on the ore-bearing channel of ground further south, where they have broken about 2 tons of good quality ore, and are still earning good wages, but as the veins are small and irregular, similar to those where they first began, they cannot state with any certainty how they will turn out in depth. At Mitchell's and Thomas's there is no change. The Government Inspector went through Kasford Mines, on July 24, and intended visiting the others in the following week.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—S. Richards, August 9: At the Schindler Mine, the lode in the old (or engine) shaft sinking below the 34 is still about 4 feet wide, worth 101. per fm.; our progress here is now much better than of late, the ground in the past fortnight having considerably improved. The lode in the 34, driving south, is 3 feet wide, worth about 181. per fm.; in the same level north we continue to drive by the side of the lode; the ground, although not quite so easy for working as when last reported, is still favourable. The plunger-lift, rods, bolts, &c., connected therewith were set to work on July 31, and went off in every respect quite satisfactorily. At the Teufelsberg Mine, the lode in the Louisen level is producing on the average about 6 cwt. of ore per fathom. In Wilhelm's level it is producing 7 cwt., and in Frederick's level it is producing 6 cwt. per fm.

The MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY have advices for May:—Santa Ana: Cost, \$12,792; returns, \$26,161.—Marmato: Cost, \$12,002; returns, \$12,876.—Purima: No returns.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls, Aug. 7: The ore dressed and sampled to the smelting works for July is not yet all weighed, but is computed to be 200 tons. I am also glad to inform the council that since the setting last has been made out we have discovered a good branch of silver-lead ore in the deep adit end, driving east from the Turken sink, which is worth at present 1 ton per fathom. We have also commenced a rise in the back of the 10 lachter level, on the Erbstettergang lode, to communicate to a winze which is sunk about 5 lachters below the drop adit on the lode, to east of Carter's shaft. When this is holed it will serve as a roadway, and is also likely to lay open some rich ore ground for stoping; the lode in this rise is at present worth 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The work both underground and at surface is proceeding very satisfactorily; and from the present appearance of the different bargains and pitches throughout the mine, there can be no doubt but that our ore returns for the present month will exceed 200 tons.

PEEL RIVER COMPANY.—June 10: A new small quartz ore vein had been opened out, from which 221 cwt. of gold had been taken by the discoverers in one week; none of the adjoining claims had, however, produced anything.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Melbourne, June 14: The operations at Clunes were progressing very satisfactorily; during the four weeks 1008 tons were crushed, yielding 1777 cwt. 18 dwts. of gold, at a cost of 28s. per ton. The new stamps were fairly at work, though with light heads; during the fortnight ending the 5th inst. the machinery crushed 705 tons, or 352 tons per week, and 350 tons to the 10th.—The machinery consisted of 44 stamps' heads, which were all at work; it would, however, be necessary to stop the 20-head stamps for a thorough repair, which would not take very long, and would increase their efficiency. In arranging the last 12-head stamps, Mr. Bland had left room for another 12-head battery, which he would be glad to erect shortly, as they are all in a line, and can be driven by one engine. Mr. Bland has noticed the fact of the board to have 5000l. forwarded for a dividend at the next meeting in January, and as commencement of this fund he says, "I have forwarded 1000l., and if all goes on well, I shall have no difficulty in making up the required amount, and will forward money to the board such sums as I can spare, until the 5000l. is made up, and then, perhaps, another 12 head battery of stamps, if the appearance of the mine warrant it."—The Clunes Mining Company have just purchased a 25 horse-power engine and pumps, by which, when erected, they will be able to raise abundance of quartz; their main shaft is driven about 250 ft., and they will shortly drive to sink to the 20 ft. level, and then drain across the lode to the west. With reference to the Killcoat's workings, Captain Jeffrey states:—"We have driven through several branches from 3 to 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, iron, and spar. In the 15 we have cut a plat, and have driven east 3 fms. through the lode; in the last 8 feet we met with some good stones of malachite, and we have also driven west 2 fms. through a kindly lode, with stones of ore. All the stuff is more or less stained with copper, but not enough to save." The Chairman of the committee at Adelaide states that in his opinion the mine, I am well satisfied with Capt. Jeffrey's management. He may be disappointed at not coming at copper at once, but never having had such expectations, I have as firm faith as ever in its existence in the property, although we may have to go to a considerable depth to find it, and I consider that the basis of our operations should be founded on that supposition. Capt. Jeffrey is, without doubt, a thorough practical mining captain, and Killcoat a superior man in his station. I have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the mine, and that it will not be very long before ore is found.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Adelaide, June 10: Nine furnaces were at work, and they hope to keep the same at work during the winter. All the furnaces were in good order. Coal and wood, both at the works and elsewhere, were abundant. The manager hoped that the production of copper for the year ending June 30 would be a little over that of last year.

BON ACCORD MINING COMPANY.—June 11: The works are being vigorously proceeded with, and the number of hands increased. A 7 ft. level west has been driven 31 fms., the object of which is to prove the existence and course of lodes running north and south. The spot selected to erect the engine is on the course of the lode, between Elder's shaft, near the boundary of the property on the south, and Granger's shaft, situated a good deal further to the north, on an elevation that will supply by launch the reservoir from which a fall to all the dressing-floors could be commanded. Capt. Jeffrey and Killcoat are very sanguine as to the successful result of these workings, and propose to sink to the 20 ft. level, and then drain across the lode to the west. With reference to the Killcoat's workings, Captain Jeffrey states:—"We have driven through several branches from 3 to 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, iron, and spar. In the 15 we have cut a plat, and have driven east 3 fms. through the lode; in the last 8 feet we met with some good stones of malachite, and we have also driven west 2 fms. through a kindly lode, with stones of ore. All the stuff is more or less stained with copper, but not enough to save." The Chairman of the committee at Adelaide states that in his opinion the mine, I am well satisfied with Capt. Jeffrey's management. He may be disappointed at not coming at copper at once, but never having had such expectations, I have as firm faith as ever in its existence in the property, although we may have to go to a considerable depth to find it, and I consider that the basis of our operations should be founded on that supposition. Capt. Jeffrey is, without doubt, a thorough practical mining captain, and Killcoat a superior man in his station. I have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the mine, and that it will not be very long before ore is found.

ADÉLAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—The liquidators are in receipt of despatches from Adelaide to June 10, advising the remittance of 5000. further on account of sales of the company's lands.

The FITZROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY (Mittagong) was incorporated by Act of Council in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1854, and the mines are stated to be capable of yielding largely both iron and coal, as will be seen by the annexed report from their engineer, Mr. P. E. Henderson, since which even more favourable appearances have been found. The engines, blast apparatus, &c., recommended by Mr. Henderson, are now in course of construction, with all the latest improvements, under the direction of Messrs. Wm. Fairbairn and Sons, Manchester. The value of the manufactured iron fittings, estimated at 141. per ton, and the cost of manufacture, paying colonial wages, is estimated not to exceed 61. 3s. per ton.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.—To the CHAIRMAN of the BOARD of MANAGEMENT.

SIR:—According to your instructions, I have carefully examined the Fitzroy Iron Works and Mines, and find the present works to consist of a log shed used as a smithy. A log shed

[illegible]

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of July:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle.....	248	85,500	Scotch (Glothead).....	7	997
Seaham.....	93	22,567	Welsh.....	42	11,954
Sunderland.....	168	61,539	Yorkshire, &c.....	31	2,936
Middlesbrough.....	15	3,449	Small.....	1	242
Hartlepool & West Hart.....	191	84,138	Calm and cinders.....	7	824
Blyth.....	13	3,375			
Total.....				816	246,921
Total imported in July, 1857.....					250,919

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Imported from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858.....	Ships	5,932	1,823,424 tons.
Imported from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1857.....	"	5,896	1,763,712 "
Increase of ships and tons in present year.....	36		59,712

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of July:—

Railways.	Tons cwts.	Railways.	Tons cwts.
Great Northern.....	44,846 15	Great Southern.....	4,846 0
London and North-Western.....	34,771 18	South-Eastern.....	2,701 8
Eastern Counties.....	6,297 0	London, Tilbury, & South End.....	68 0
Total by railway in July, 1858.....			93,331 1
Coals by railway in July, 1857.....			71,272 8
Coals by canal in July, 1857.....			1,750 15

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Coals by railway from January 1 to July 31, 1858.....	690,116 3
Coals by railway from January 1 to July 31, 1857.....	689,657 3
Increase in the year 1858—railways.....	459 0
Coals by canal from January 1 to July 31, 1857.....	15,541 5
Coals by canal from January 1 to July 31, 1858.....	12,731 10
Decrease in the year 1858—canals.....	3,109 15

THE COAL MARKET.—On Monday there was a large increase in the supply, 118 ships being at market; house coals were much in demand, and only 14 ships remained unsold. The prices were—Best Walls End, 17s. to 18s.; second quality, ditto, 15s. to 16s.; Hartleys, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; and steam coals, 21s. On Wednesday there were only 67 ships at market, of which 41 were sold; the demand was steady, and Monday's prices were fully maintained. Yesterday there was very little doing in house coals, and that at previous quotations, the closing prices being—Best Wall's End, 17s. to 18s.; second quality, 15s. to 16s.; Hartleys, 14s. 6d.; the number of ships sold being only 28 out of the 52 at market: 110 ships are reported as being at sea.

COAL CONTRACTS.—Tenders are wanted for supplying the following descriptions of coals:—Silkstone or Clay Cross, 100 tons, by the Poor Law Guardians, Kensington; 100 tons Kellie, and 20 tons Hartley, for the Hackney Union; about 30 tons per month of Barnsley Silkstone, or best Walls End Nuts, for the Baths and Laundries, St. Martins-in-the-Fields.

THE CITY DUES ON COALS.—At the Thames Police Court, yesterday, Capt. William Wardle, master of the collier ship *Fangard*, appeared to answer an information exhibited by the City Solicitor, which charged him with breaking bulk of his cargo of coals before the City dues and charges were paid, by which he had incurred a penalty not exceeding 25s. The defendant pleaded guilty to the information. Mr. Stuchbury, solicitor, who conducted the prosecution on the part of the Corporation of London, said that four ships laden with coals, had been consigned to the Northumberland and Durham Coal Wharf, Bow Creek, and that none of the ships' names had been entered at the Coal Market, or the dues paid, until the proceedings for the recovery of penalties had been taken against the defendant and three other masters of ships. The defendant said the consignees were Messrs. Hunt and Wood, of the Northumberland and Durham Wharf, and that he left the payment of the dues to them, and took no trouble in the matter. Mr. Stuchbury said the captain was liable, and that he had no right to break bulk until the dues were paid. The defendant had been in the Port of London several times, and could not plead ignorance of the law.—Capt. Wardle said it was the invariable custom for the merchant to pay the dues. He was afraid there was an intention on the part of the consignees of the cargo at the Northumberland and Durham Coal Wharf to avoid payment of the dues, and he hoped that something more than a nominal penalty would be inflicted.—Mr. Selfe said there had been very gross neglect, and fined the defendant 5s., which was immediately paid.

AUSTRALIA.—The delivery of the letters from Australia confirms the telegraphic announcement of the discovery of an enormous nugget of gold in the neighbourhood of Ballarat. It is the largest which has ever been discovered. Its weight is 175 lbs. avoirdupois, but allowing 6 or 8 lbs. for clay and quartz, it is calculated at 224 lbs. troy of pure gold. The owners of this valuable lump of precious metal are the Red Hill Company, of twenty-two working partners, who have been long together. The ground on which this discovery was made is called "Bakery Hill," and had been worked and abandoned by another set of men before the present party commenced operations at the spot. The nugget is 20 in. long by nearly 7 in. broad and deep. Its shape is a grotesque resemblance of a skeleton horse's head and shoulders. It was met with on June 11, at a depth of 190 ft. from the surface. The Gordon gold field, recently discovered near Mount Egerton, was attracting great attention, and numbers of miners and others were proceeding there. The quartz, it is stated, yields from 7 lbs. to 10 lbs. per ton, and Patterson's Reef, a short distance from the Gordon field, is said to be still better. In fact, the accounts from all the gold-producing districts are quite wonderful, and it is clear there is no apprehension of a falling off in the supply, but, on the contrary, a greatly increased exportation of gold from Australia generally, and especially from Victoria, where the best evidence of the permanent resources of the gold mines may be expected. Bendigo takes the first rank, and Ballarat the second, as respects the quantity of gold received at Melbourne. The excess in favour of 1858, in reference to the gold brought to the Treasury, was 37,491 ozs. over 1857, and of 13,795 ozs. over 1856 for the corresponding four weeks. The amount of gold shipped from Port Phillip since April 1 was 554,222 ozs., of which 523,807 ozs. was for England, the greater proportion of which has come to hand—25,610 ozs. for Hong-Kong, 4507 ozs. for Calcutta, and 298 ozs. for Batavia.

Our private correspondent at Melbourne mentions that the general feeling in that city was, that the Government debentures to be issued in payment for the construction of the two trunk railways would be popular in the London money market; and that as the revenue of the colony was double the expenditure, there were just grounds, it was argued, why the capitalists of the mother country should put faith in the securities of the Colonial Government. The total revenue is put down at 3,200,000l., and the appropriations for interest and other productive expenditure, including 1,200,000l. for public works, irrespective of railways, at 1,800,000l.: so that the unproductive expenditure was only 1,400,000l.

The agent of Messrs. Baring had offered 101½ cash for the 6 per cent. debentures, which was declined by the Executive. The six banks in Melbourne had entered into terms for the supply of the necessary funds, on joint account, and no doubt the London market is calculated upon as the means of disposing of the greater proportion of the debentures on which these payments to the Government will be made. The contract for the line from Melbourne to Sandhurst had been signed. The "first sod" was to have been cut on June 1; but in consequence of the severe illness of Mr. Duffy the ceremony was postponed. The tenders for the line to Ballarat from Geelong had been opened, but no decision arrived at. It was thought that the contract would be taken at 1,300,000l. The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, with branch to St. Kilda, in all five miles, continued to pay 14 per cent. dividend on the shares, besides having a reserve fund. There had been sales made of Crown lands, and the result was highly satisfactory. A lot of 2 acres 12 perches, at Emerald Hill, realised 3900l., being at the rate of 1860l. per acre; and a quarter of an acre in North Melbourne produced 475l., which is at the rate of 1900l. per acre. The commercial accounts are satisfactory. The advices from England of the decrease in the shipments to Australia had given confidence in trade generally.

Our accounts from Adelaide are to June 12. The commercial aspect of the colony was not altogether encouraging. The decreased receipts of imports from England had not produced that beneficial influence which was expected, and trade and commerce continued dull, although the colony generally was in a sound and healthy condition. The pastoral interests had suffered in consequence of a protracted dry season. The prospects for the next harvest were encouraging and hopeful. Most satisfactory accounts are received from the mining districts. The *Adelaide Observer* of June 12 remarks, that "there is the most undoubted reason for supposing that the copper mines in the North will prove immensely rich." The Burra Burra and Kapunda were in full work; the shares of the Burra

Burra are quoted at 137 ex div. The Adelaide and Melbourne telegraph was not open throughout. Rumours of ministerial changes were current. Intelligence had been received from the Northern Exploration Expedition.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 13, 1858.

COPPER.		BRASS.		PER LB.	
Copper wire.....	1 lb.	0 1 13½-1 2	Sheets.....	10½d.-11½d.	
ditto tubes.....	0 1 24½-1 24½	Wire.....	10½d.-11d.		
Sheeting & bolts.....	0 1 0-2 50	Tubes.....	12½d.-13d.		
Bottoms.....	0 1 0-1 1				
Old (Exchange).....	0 0 10½				
Best selected.....	110 0-0				
Tough cake.....	107 10-0				
Tile.....	107 0-0				
South American.....	100 0-0				
IRON.		SPICER.		PER TON.	
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	7 0-0	Foreign.....	24 0-0		
ditto, to arrive.....	6 10 0-6 15 0	To arrive.....	23 15 0-		
Nail rods.....	7 10 0-				
Stafford, in London.....	8 0 0-9 0 0				
Bars.....	8 10 0-9 0 0				
Hoops.....	9 15 0-10 10 0				
Sheet, single.....	9 15 0-10 10 0				
Pig, No. 1, in Wales.....	3 15 0-4 15 0				
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 10 0-5 0 0				
Bars, common, ditto.....	5 15 0-6 0 0				
Ditto, railway, ditto.....	6 0 0-6 5 0				
Ditto, Swed. in London.....	12 15 0-13 0 0				
In stock to arrive.....					
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.....	3 14 0-2 15 0				
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees.....	3 10 0-3 2 6				
Ditto, in London.....	2 17 0-				
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	4 10 0-5 0 0				
Welsh Forge Pig.....	3 0 0-3 5 0				
LEAD.		TIN.		PER LB.	
English Pig.....	30 15 0-32 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.....	1 12 0-1 15 0		
Ditto sheet.....	22 0 0-22 5 0	IX Ditto 1st quality.....	1 10 0-2 1 0		
Ditto red lead.....	24 0 0-	IC Ditto 2d quality.....	1 10 0-1 10 0		
Ditto white.....	27 0 0-30 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality.....	1 10 0-1 10 0		
Ditto patent shot.....	25 0 0-25 10 0	IC Coke.....	1 5 6-1 6 0		
Spanish.....	20 0 0-20 10 0	IX Ditto.....	1 11 6-1 12 0		
American.....	none.	Canada plates.....	15 0 0-15 5 0		
		In London; 20s. less at the works.			
		Yellow Metal Sheathing.....	10d.-		
		Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.....	2 2 0		
		Indian Charcoal Pigs.....	7 10 0		
		In London.....			

REMARKS.—Since the date of our last report, the changes that have taken place are comparatively trifling, and but little remains to be recorded.

COPPER.—Enquiries for shipment have much diminished; in fact, orders for sheeting have become extremely scarce, the principal demand being for brazing, sheet, and tile. The requirements of the Dutch Government, consisting of 1000 tons for forward delivery, is understood to be taken by a house in Holland, in connection with an establishment here, consequently the smelters will not derive much benefit from the order. Foreign qualities are held for higher prices.

IRON.—No improvement of a permanent character can at present be discerned in the general tone of the market; prices continue much about the same as last quoted, both for Welsh and Staffordshire descriptions. Swedish bars are also dull of sale; specifications consisting of fine sizes are to be bought at 13s. to 13½. 10s.; small lots, 14s. 10s. to 16s. 10s. per ton. Scotch pigs have been more enquired for, and 56s., mixed numbers, cash, has been paid, 56s. 6d. one month, 57s. three months. The advices, however, from Glasgow to-day report the market lower, and prices have declined 6d. to 1s. per ton, sellers quoting on "Change 55s. to 55s. 6d., mixed numbers, cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—A much better business has been transacted, and sellers have endeavoured to obtain enhanced rates, but after prices have receded, it is difficult in such times as these to effect sales at increased rates. As it is not unlikely that late prices may even now be accepted by some sellers, we have not made any alteration in current rates, contracts having been passed during the week at such prices as are inserted in the above list.

SPELTER.—There is less firmness amongst holders, and although 24½. ex warehouse, has been the prevailing quotation, it is not improbable that 5s. per ton less might be accepted; at 23½. 15s. it has been sold, ex ship, and for a quantity 23½. 10s. is not likely to be refused, the tendency in value being downwards. Additions are still being made to the large stock already in warehouse here, and a sudden decline to 23½., or even less, at no distant period; would not be surprising.

TIN.—In English there has been a moderate amount of business doing at former prices. Foreign has maintained its position; Straits having changed hands at 114½. Banca is quoted 116½. to 117.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers continue fairly supplied with orders.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER without alteration.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 12.—Since the date of our last report a moderate business only has been done in manufactured iron, but, if anything, the appearance of the market is decidedly more favourable, and a better demand is springing up generally. For Welsh bars a fair amount of orders is reported as being in hand, as also for rails, and for Staffordshire iron present quotations are pretty evenly supported. A large business has been transacted in Scotch pig-iron, resulting in a total advance in price of 2s. 6d. per ton since this day week; to-day the market is rather weaker, there being a pause in the buying movement. The shipments are still large, being 12,736 tons, against 11,433 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Copper is steady, and a good enquiry existing. Tin also is in fair request, and tin-plates are not neglected at our quotations; prices are at present steadily maintained. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6d. 7s. 6d. to 6d. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 118s. per ton; common bar, 119s.; refined block, 121s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 31s. per box; coke, 1C, 24s. 9d. to 25s.—Lead: English sheet, 22½. 10s. per ton; English pig, 22½.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107½. 10s. per ton; best selected, 110½. 10s. per ton; sheeting and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 18s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

GLASGOW, AUG. 12.—Considerably more animation has prevailed in our market during the last few days; a strong buying disposition was evinced yesterday and the day before. Prices were run up to 56s. 3d., cash, at which, and at equivalent prices for open iron, heavy transactions took place. The close of "Change" was somewhat weaker to-day, and iron was to be had at 55s. 3d., cash. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 60s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 54s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 53s. 6d. Shipments, 12,736 tons, against 11,443 tons last year.

NEW YORK, JULY 29.—In iron but very little has been doing, and the prices remain unchanged. Scotch pig is quoted at 23½. 50c.; bar is steady, at 45 to 47 50c. for common, and 55 to 57 50c. for refined; but sales are effected with great difficulty. Copper is dull, and the prices are without alteration. Holders of tin are firm at 30c. for Straits; and, as Banca is very scarce, the prices are merely nominal. In tin plates the transactions are entirely limited to retail orders, at 9½. 62c. for six months. Spelter is quiet at previous quotations. The imports during the last week have been—728 tons bar iron; 271 tons pig ditto; in lead, pigs, 4397 tons; 2423 packages of steel; and 48,456 boxes of tin plates. The value of the imports from Jan. 1 to this date is \$2,685,465; while for the corresponding period last year it was \$6,731,183, showing a decrease of \$4,045,718. In antimony there has been but little doing, the quotations being 12c. to 12½c. In saltpetre a brisk trade has been doing, at 11c. per lb. for refined, and 9c. for crude. Nitrate of soda, 4½c. to 4½c.

The price of metals has naturally such an influence on the fortunes of mining, that the rise or fall in the standard is watched more attentively from week to week than it used to be; and its effects are also more visible on the SHARE MARKET on the occasion of any particular change. Last week it rose a few pounds; and the market this week opened with great buoyancy, and with a good demand for shares in several dividend and progressive mines. Lead and tin are also said to be rising; and, looking at the deplorable state of railway property, and the growing popularity of dividend mines, a large business is anticipated this autumn. South Caradons have been dealt in largely at 395 to 405; Basset also in demand at 190, and likely to rise, as the bottom levels seem more promising; South Frances, since the adverse decision, and the prospect of more law, have been more freely offered, and prices receded to 200, 210; West Bassets have advanced from 20 to 22, 24, and more in favour; North Basset, 9 to 10, with little doing; Providence Mines have advanced to 62½, 63; Margaret to 60, 62½; Wheel Margery, 11½ to 12½, the mine said to have improved in the shaft; West Setons have been enquired for at 290 to 300; the ends in this mine are looking better, and the pitches yielding 37 tons of ore per fm. Alfred Consols, 8½ to 8½; Great Alfreds have fluctuated

very much, the price falling from 5½, 6 to 5½, 5½ on Wednesday; afterwards the market became firmer, and they left off at 5½ to 5½. Wheel Grenvilles have been in good demand all the week at 35s. to 37s. 6d. West Grenvilles, after reaching 14s., suddenly dropped on Monday to 7s., owing to the reported failure of the lode; later in the week it is said to have again improved, and shares leave off at 7s. to 8s. Penstrubals are more freely offered at 5 to 5½, and not much doing in them. South Basset, 4½ to 5. North Frances have been considerably more in request, at 7½ to 7½, the price leaving off at 7½ to 7½; at the meeting, the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 1289l. 16s. 7d., including a doubtful claim of 759l. 19s. 9d.; amongst the credits we observe 22 17s. 6d. from transfer fees, and we much regret to find these fees have not been abolished. The management appear to add to the expenses of the shareholders, instead of diminishing them, for henceforth each member of the committee is to receive 10s. 6d. for each attendance at committee meetings. How many members compose the committee, and how often they are in the habit of meeting, is not stated. Sorridge Consols, ½ to 1, flat. Wheel Kitty (Leland) have receded to 7, 7½, and great complaints are made by several of the shareholders, that they can get no information as to the state of the mine, the purser appearing to treat with contempt all letters addressed to him. To such an extent has this latter grievance reached, that several of the large shareholders, we understand, intend combining for the purpose of protecting their own interests, and changing the management, if necessary. Many are of opinion that, with the prospects of the mine, shares are far below their value, and that the depreciation has been caused by the circumstances to which we have alluded. Clajah and Wentworths have continued in demand at 4½ to 5, and the prospects of the mine much improving. Camborne Vein advanced from 12s. to 25s., buyers. Hingston Down, many buyers at 3½ to 3½, but few sellers to be found. Rosewarne in request at 24 to 25, and mine further improved. Tolvadden, 5½ to 6; East Alfred, ½ to 1. East Russell, 5; a call of 5s. per share was made at the meeting, and a very favourable report presented; the 88 fm. level will be up to the rich ore ground in about three months. Grambler and St. Aubyn, after being flat at 100, became more enquired after, and advanced to 115, 120; the mine is looking well generally. Redmoor, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; the 80 east, on Kelly Bray copper lode, is getting into ore, and from the lead lode 15 tons have again been presented. Wheel Edward, 4½ to 4½; Pendene, 3½ to 3½; Par Consols, 17 to 17½, rather in request; Great South Tolgus, 15½ to 16; East Carn Brea, 5 to 6. Treweatha, 20s. to 25s., buyers; the lode has been cut, but not much seen of it yet. East Basset, 96 to 98. North Downs have been in good request, and on Thursday rose to 2½. per share, leaving off at 2 to 2½; the lode in the 30 east is valued at 40l. per fm., and in a winze from the 20, 30l. per fm. North Roberts have been in demand at 27s. 6d. to 30s., and the price has fallen from 5l. without, it is considered, any adequate cause; a dividend was partly promised at the last, and fully expected at this meeting, but as the mine did not look quite so well, it was thought best not to declare one; the finances, however, are in a good position, the reserves of ore 800 tons, and two or three important points coming off in the mine. East Buller, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Wheel Harriets have fluctuated from 21s. to 24s.; a call of 2s. has been made, and shares leave off at 25s., call paid. Great Busy, 2½ to 3; Ludcott, 28s. to 30s.; Wheel Wrey, 3½ to 3½; Mary Ann, 46 to 47; Telawny, 24 to 25. United Mines have been in request at 50 to 60; the 220 is yielding 12 tons per fathom. Copper Hill, 80 to 90; mine looking much better. New Frances, 8s. 6d.; West Frances, 10 to 11; South Carn Brea in demand at 3 to 3½; Lady Bertha, 13s. to 14s.; West Par, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; East Tolgus, 50 to 55; South Tolgus, 58 to 60.

We remember reading in our school days—in the Latin Delectus w think—that, "as many men, so many opinions;" and if this be true in regard to things in general, it is certainly so in respect to mining in particular; and if any of our readers had previously been inclined to doubt it, the different remarks, reports, and opinions sent to the *Mining Journal* of late on the subject of Tolvadden would have made them converts to the ancient adage. One week we are told the mine is one of the richest and most promising in Cornwall; and in another that it is "unbottomed," and fast working out; and amongst it all the general reader is bewildered, and the out-adventurer perplexed. Are we wrong, then, in calling attention to the matter, for the purpose of asking—How long is this state of things to continue? and cannot steps be taken at once to set the public mind at rest? We hope sincerely that the mine is as rich as its most ardent supporters would have it; and the managers can have no objection, we should think, to appoint two of the best practical and independent agents in Cornwall to inspect it, and publish their report of its future prospects in the columns of the *Journal*. When doubts were as freely circulated about Great Wheel Alfred, a year or two ago, this plan was adopted by the Mining Exchange, and cordially agreed to by the agents of that company, and it should now be adopted by the agents of Tolvadden. The mine has done wonders already for so young a concern, and is now making large returns; but this is not so much the question at issue; for it is asked, are the returns justified by the discoveries, and what are its prospects for the future? We shall not enter, at the present time, into the opinions of several practical agents who have inspected the mine for private parties, because we hope our recommendation, as to having a public inspection, will be adopted, and render it unnecessary. But, whilst upon this subject, we cannot forbear remarking that we think much of the animadversion alluded to has been brought upon this mine through the management of it. It has never been conducted on the Cost-Book Principle, and during its early stages, at least, was carried on in debt. To this fact we called attention when the mine was selling at a premium of 60,000l.; and the statement now made by one of its supporters, that no calls have ever been made, is, to our thinking, just so much against the concern. Only suppose that this mine had been brought out and conducted on the usual system, and that no calls had been made upon the original promoters and early adventurers for opening it out, erecting machinery, &c., how different a position would those now be in who were induced to purchase at the large premium of 60,000l.! They would ere this have been in receipt of dividends, instead of seeing large returns made with no benefit to themselves, but swallowed up for early, and seemingly endless, expenses. The management made a mistake also, we think, in another particular; and to it much of the acrimony since exhibited may possibly be ascribed. Early in the year several agents inspected the mine for private individuals; and as, we presume, their reports were not such as to bear out all which had been said of the mine officially, an advertisement appeared in the *Journal* from the purser, to the effect that, as several "disreputable" persons had imposed upon the agents, and occupied much of their time, no one in future would be allowed to inspect the mine without an order from the purser. This, to say the least of it, was unwise and ungracious, and a stigma upon several agents, whose ideas of what is "disreputable" may be, perhaps, very different from those of the purser of Tolvadden.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4539 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,496l. 8s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 126l. 2s.; average produce, 64; average price, 5l. 8s.; quantity of fine copper, 293 tons 4 cwt. The particulars of the month's sales were—

Date.	Tons.	Produce.	Standard.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
July 8.....	3873	63½	4121 4 0	4 10 0	420 16 0
" 22.....	4213	66	123 18 0	4 12 0	77 13 0
" 29.....	2995	63½	124 6 0	5 4 6	81 11 0
Aug. 5.....	3754	63½	126 8 0	5 17 0	86 0 0
" 12.....	4539	64	126 2 0	5 8 0	89 11 0

Compared with last week's sale, there has been a decline of 1l. 1s. in the standard, and 1s. 4d. in the price per ton of ore. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there is an advance of 4l. 3s. in the standard, and 5s. 4d. in the price per ton of ore.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2145 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,344l. 5s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 109l. 15s. 6d.; average produce, 10 11-16ths; average price, 9l. 9s. 6d. The average produce of the 1165 tons of British was 8½, and the average price 7l. 12s. 6d. The average produce of the 980 tons of foreign was 10½, and the average price 11l. 13s. 6d. The next sale, on August 31, will be 1215 tons, from Berehaven, Cobre, Del Soto, Spanish, Knockmahon, Parys, Australian, Carmen, Sydney, Bampfylde, and Preamimma.

In SALTPETRE there has been a very brisk trade doing, sales having been effected to the extent of 5990 bags of Bengal, at a trifling advance from previous quotations, the prices obtained being—2½ to 3½ per cent. refraction, 48s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; 3 to 7 per cent. refraction, 45s. to 42s. 6d.; 8½ per cent. refraction, 41s.; 10½ per cent. refraction, 39s. 3d.; and 1269 bags of Bombay have changed hands at previous prices; the quotations are—45 to 49 per cent. refraction, 33s.; 23 per cent. refraction, 34s.; also 63 cases 9½ per cent. refraction, at 41s. During last week 209 tons were

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Notices to Correspondents.

ASHBURNTON UNITED—MENDIP HILLS—EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In reply to "A Shareholder in Ashburnton United," I beg to say my father has been much engaged in looking after his interest at the mine, and in erecting the necessary machinery for dressing the deposit of silver-lead we have on Mendip. At Ashburnton United, our prospects are most encouraging: in addition to the increasing returns of tin, we have discovered an excellent deposit of copper, and altogether the mine yields far to early every year my father's proposition. I believe the last time my father was heard of through your Journal was in connection with East Wheal Russell. Now, as there have been no very recent bulletins concerning the state of her health, we are to conclude that she is too firmly established to fear a fall, or that she has not recovered the severe cold she caught during the late exposure, and will succumb to that hopeless complaint—a galloping consumption? Will any disinterested party have the goodness to inform me if such is the case? If my conjecture be correct, I feel for her friends, and hope for the best for their sakes.—A. ENNER.—N.B. My father is at present on his way into Cornwall, to inspect some of the Rosewarne for a friend of his.

ROMAN MINES IN NORTH WALES.—If Mr. Thomas Wright goes to the Denbigh Copper Mine, about five miles from Oswestry and one from the little village of Llanyrnnech, in Montgomeryshire, on the top of the hill not far from the Aco, which is a cavern much frequented by visitors from the adjacent towns, he will perceive three excavations of undoubted Roman origin. In one of these the shelf can be traced by which the ore was raised; remains of old tools, I have heard, likewise have been discovered in the locality.—CAMBRIAN.

GOLD REDUCTION.—I was much surprised in last week's Journal to observe that another gold maker has started up.—Mr. W. Kimpton, of Coal Harbour-lane. According to that gentleman's showing, it appears that Mr. Squire has been sailing under false colours, the specimens exhibited at the London Tavern having been prepared by him. If my memory does not fail, I think I can call to mind that Mr. Clement stated he had seen his friend, Mr. Squire, get gold out of stones where he could not obtain it. I am surprised that, after the various communications that have appeared on the subject, Mr. Squire has not thought proper to afford some further explanation. The letter of Mr. Kimpton is not an anonymous communication, and until the matter is cleared up, the public are at a loss to know who is the real Simon Pure. In the meanwhile, I cannot but refrain from observing that these alchemists are like the hydra—no sooner is one crushed than two or three others spring up. We sadly require an Hercules, to crush the many-headed monster.—T. L.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In reply to your correspondent, I have only to state that "J. C." or any other shareholder of the company, can, on application to me, at all times have the fullest explanation, so far as I am concerned, of the affairs of this unfortunate concern.—JOEL HITCHENS, late chief commissioner in Brazil, and secretary in London: Highgate, Aug. 14.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS.—I believe that Lord Keane was a director of this company, and Mr. Chandler, of Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row, solicitor to this association. It was stated that we had the fee simple of 20,000 acres of land in Australia; I think at one of the meetings expectations were held out that the course of a few years these would return a fair interest to the shareholders for the money that had been lost in endeavouring to search for gold. We were told that, if a forced sale were to take place sufficient would not be obtained to discharge the liabilities of the company; several of the proprietors withdrew their opposition. I regret, however, to perceive that this, like all other associations of the same species, seems inclined to follow in their wake—that is, to render no account to the proprietors, but to trust that, by a studied contempt, they may so disgust people that they will allow their rights to be totally ignored without further complaint. It would have been well had there been shareholders who had the perseverance of Mr. Seymour; but, unhappily, he is only one of a thousand, while the names of scheming directors and promoters are legion. In all cases for the future I trust, where the prospectus is not carried out in its integrity, that the directors, promoters, and all who aid them, will be made liable, and criminally prosecuted, as they deserve.—G. H.: Old Jeery.

The second part of GREAT WHEAL REIST PHOTOGRAPHY will appear in our next Journal; it has been delayed to ascertain the result of the recent important discoveries in the mine. From the last accounts the improvement in the bottom still continues; should it hold out for a week longer it will form a most important feature.

"GREAT EASTERN."—The Atlantic telegraph has been successfully laid, and thus one of the uses of the mammoth dispensed with; the idea cannot now be practically tested, and it is a matter of little moment whether the *Artisan*, the *Times*, or Mr. John Clare, were the authors of this brilliant suggestion. We hear a great deal of large vessels; we know the *Great Eastern* is laying dormant, and, if I may use the inelegant term, sticking for want of funds. The town to which Mr. Clare belongs is the second in the Empire, and the first port; in Liverpool he must have a large connection, let him try among his own townsmen, who are rich enough, to raise the deficiency necessary to send the huge vessel to sea; that achieved, the public may have more confidence in large ships, and Mr. John Clare get the opportunity he has so long desired of showing his mechanical genius and engineering talent. One advantage he possesses—that is, the Premier is a native of Lancashire, and no doubt, would afford every support to one who comes from the same county. The Admiralty have refused assistance to the proprietors of the *Great Eastern*; I do not think there is much hope that the House of Commons would sanction any vote for experimental sailing with large ships, even if it were brought before them by two such influential gentlemen as the members for Liverpool. Mr. W. S. Lindsay, a great practical authority, is averse to the employment of large vessels, and his opinion goes for that of many of the members. If the experiment is to be carried out, it must be done by private means, and by those who have confidence in the undertaking; an appeal to the public purse will, in such a case, invariably be negatived.—NATIS.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The letter of "J. P." in last week's Journal, is absurd. If he is a shareholder, he has the names of the committee, with the printed report, resolutions, &c. If he is not, it is no business of his. I cannot see how the term "obscure" can apply to one of the best and most celebrated tin mining parishes in Cornwall; or to the Alfred district, in which Hayle is situated. The London business will be transacted at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane; and as regards the management, it behoves me to say nothing about that. I shall, however, try to prove that the change has not been for the worst. I may say, in conclusion, that any shareholder can, at any time, have every information by writing to me.—J. HOLLOW.

NEW LINARES MINING AND SHELTING COMPANY.—When this association was formed, it was anticipated that, from the commercial experience of the proprietors, its business would at least be conducted with systematic regularity. No blame was attached to the directors, when it was known that their schemes to raise additional capital had failed, and when it was resolved to stop the workings and wind-up, the necessary call of 5s. per share was fully responded to—the more readily, I believe, because we were given to understand that an embargo had been laid on the mine by a mercantile house in Spain, on the removal of which no difficulty would be found in raising a sufficient sum to defray all expenses, and to return the greater portion of the sum so advanced. However, from that time to the present, the directors have not condescended to inform us whether the embargo is taken off, or if anything has been saved to be divided among us. It behoves men of character, to preserve their standing, to keep their co-adventurers well informed, and I trust our directors will not lay themselves open to a suspicion of unfair dealing, or of a charge of neglecting the trust reposed in them.—A SHAREHOLDER.

EAST PROVIDENCE MINES "J. R." (Dalston).—The course pursued by the committee is to call a meeting on the spot, where parties on the spot who understand mining accounts examine them, and, as on the last occasion, make a call. A meeting is then held in London for the confirmation of the proceedings, and the accounts are carefully audited by the London adventurers. It would appear the method pursued must be satisfactory to both parties. A report of the last meeting will be found in the usual column.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—I am requested by the directors of this company to disclaim, on their part, all connection with, or interest in, "West Devon Consols," late "Wheal Williams." It is necessary this step should be taken, in order that certain reports, calculated to be highly injurious to this company, may receive the most unqualified contradiction.—CHAS. PEARSON, Secretary: 28, Moorgate-street.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE.—"W. B."—We have received a proof of the second part of the *Proceedings*, and presume we shall have copies to supply during the ensuing week.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINING COMPANY.—"Inquirer."—Our correspondent has a direct interest in the property of the new company, which rents the mines from the old one for a term of 21 years, receiving 20 per cent. of the profits, after which time the mines revert to the old company. With respect to "Inquirer" not receiving the dividend, he had better apply to Mr. Dunsford, the manager, at the offices of the company, 5, Adams-court, Old Broad-street, where he will receive attention, stating the number of shares held, as there is an amount of unclaimed dividends in hand, in which "Inquirer" may be entitled to participate.

DON MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—As this company has at present in hand 17,061 4s. 3d., I would suggest that it should be wound-up. It is merely necessary to refer to the report of the meeting, at which the Chairman stated, that there could not be the slightest doubt as to the accuracy of Mr. Hackett's report, such document giving a flat contradiction to the representations of Mr. Wrey, that the estate contained 24 lodes, and that the specimens of rich ore sent over to this country were taken from those lodes. With such evidence, how can it be expected that the undertaking will ever become profitable?—H.: Bishopsgate-street.

WHEAL HARRITT.—A meeting was held yesterday of the adventurers in this company, when a proposition was submitted to restore certain shares to Mr. Westcomb which had been forfeited for arrears of call, and with a threat that, in the event of refusal, legal proceedings would be taken to recover the shares. Mr. Westcomb happens to be a pursuer of several mines, and it would really appear that he is very short-sighted in the course he proposes to adopt; for, should he succeed, it would be suicidal to himself. In Wheal Harriett, what is the real state of the case? He quietly submits to the shares being forfeited when they are about 3s. per share. The shares rise, and then he steps in and claims them; and, should he carry his point, it is only fair to anticipate that there is not a single mine with which Mr. Westcomb is connected but some shareholders in which would neglect to pay their calls, as he has done, and watch the result of the working; if successful, come in and claim to share with those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. Mr. Westcomb may succeed in law, but it will be a sad blow to mining adventure.

WHEAL EDIA.—Your correspondent, of last week, seems to have made a slight mistake, in stating that there was a great lack of water, as by the present report of the agent, which is vouched, the engine-shaft is 8 1/2 fms. under the 46 fms. level, and progressing well, besides the 46 ends, both east and west, driving with improved appearances in each, particularly east, where it was asserted no ore could exist.—M.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.—The meeting of this association is still further adjourned until Aug. 17, in order to give Mr. Squire the opportunity of trying some of the quartz belonging to the company. At the meeting at the London Tavern, we were told by that gentleman he could make this the richest company in the world, if he had our quartz to try. What avail all these promises and asseverations? What did Mr. Hepburn tell us? What confidence was not reposed in Mr. Melville Attwood? How long will directors put forward statements which only tend to amuse and delude their unfortunate proprietors? There has not been connected with these gold projects men of practical or scientific knowledge. At a question put to Mr. Squire at his meeting, he stated he was no miner; is he a chemist? He boasted of having nearly discovered the philosopher's stone; I have never heard that this was a brown oxide. If the directors have faith in the assertions put forward at the London Tavern, why not boldly come forward, adjourn the meeting for six months, dispatch at their own expense Mr. Squire to operate upon the brown oxides? and then we shall have faith both in him and them.—J. P.: Exeter.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 14, 1858.

The Commissioner appointed to enquire into the operation of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 93, and into the state of the population in the mining districts, has just made his usual annual report. Enquiries have been made as to the truth of the report, that the employment of females had been resumed in several collieries in South Wales and elsewhere, but there appears to be no foundation for the rumour, except in a few collieries and ironstone mines in the neighbourhood of Nant-y-Glo, from which the practice, from peculiar local circumstances, has never been entirely eradicated. Attempts are still being made to obtain the necessary legal evidence against some men in the employ of the Nant-y-Glo and Beaufort Companies, by whom it is supposed that the Act is not complied with. Two convictions have been obtained against parties for employing boys below the legal age; but it is believed that, upon the whole, the law is as well observed as can be expected.

With regard to the Dronfield mineral district, it appears that, although a check has arisen to the progress of some of the firms which had commenced preparations for large coal and ironworks, much has been done towards opening works on a large scale by Mr. FOWLER, who is also providing means for the education of his workpeople and their children. Mr. BARROW, Mr. BINNS, and others in the same neighbourhood, have likewise been liberal in their expenditure on behalf of the colliers, and the result has been highly gratifying.

One still existing cause of complaint appears to be the bad state of colliers' houses, either from want of repair, or from their being too crowded with occupants, arising from the houses not being numerous enough for the persons employed, or from the want of water, or the absence of drainage and other means of comfort and decency, or the want of gardens, where it would be easy for the proprietors to provide ground for them. It must be remembered, however, that defects which grew up in past years whilst these subjects were but little attended to, must, when on a large scale, be remedied gradually; and that to do this, and to provide any considerable number of new houses of the dimensions, and furnished with the conveniences, now demanded by improved ideas on these subjects, requires no small amount of expenditure. The neglect of the lives and health of the men is now nearly so great, owing to the exertions of the Government Inspectors of coal mines. The prize schemes are particularly successful in the mining districts, and they are spreading far beyond them. Application has been made by the honorary secretaries of the several associations to the Board of Trade to appoint Government Inspectors to examine the children instructed by the several associations, but the Board of Trade very properly refused to appoint officers for duties "which can be as well, if not better, performed by local and private agencies." In the official reply it continues, that "the inspection of elementary schools covers the earlier stages of popular education; the examinations instituted by the Society of Arts, and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, cover the later stages." We admit that too much attention can scarcely be given to the education of working miners; but we opine that success will be much more complete if each association be left to act independently of the others, as each will then feel greater interest in exerting themselves, well knowing that upon their exertions alone the prosperity of their institution depends.

On reviewing the events during the past trying year, throughout the whole of the coal and iron districts of England and Wales, it must be admitted that they indicate a greater prevalence of sound sense and judgment on the part of the workmen in dealing with the difficult question of wages; and on the part of both masters and workmen the growth of a better understanding, and of more mutual confidence. The commercial crisis of the last winter bore heavily upon the South Staffordshire mining district, and the stoppage of a large number of ironworks caused great bodies of colliers and miners to be thrown out of work. Their behaviour was very highly commended by all persons. The police stated that "the

demeanour of the men towards them exhibited a marked contrast to the feelings displayed at the last turn-out." The means, also, which they took to procure an adjustment of their differences with the masters were altogether praiseworthy and gratifying. The question of levying a tax of 1d. per ton upon all the coal raised in the kingdom, in order to form a general relief fund for colliers has been under discussion; but, as in the case of education, it is deemed desirable that there should be no interference on the part of the Government.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Mining College appears to have made no satisfactory progress; our Durham correspondent, in his letter of this week, refers very fully to the total failure of the scheme for establishing it as a separate institution, but seems to entertain an opinion that the modified proposition for making it a college in connection with the University of Durham, in which more than ordinary attention shall be paid to the subjects likely to be studied by miners, might, if persevered in, prove more successful. The Bristol Mining School is, under the able management of Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, assisted by Mr. MARK FRYAR, rendering great service both to masters and workmen. Its efficiency has, says the writer of the report, now been satisfactorily established, and it may be expected to prove instrumental, not only in promoting the material prosperity of those interested in mining operations, but in saving human life and guarding against human suffering.

Some time since we drew attention to the position of various joint-stock associations, as compared with mining industry, and it is now opportune to refer to the Metropolitan Joint-Stock Banks with the same object. They are seven, and each has recently presented its half-yearly statements to its proprietors, so that we are enabled to arrive at the exact state of their affairs, and the result of their operations, as regards the dividends paid to the shareholders. We find that the collective capital paid up is 3,600,000l.; and the deposits in the aggregate are no less a sum than 39,178,477l.; so that, with the two amounts, there are 42,778,477l., at the disposal of these establishments for carrying on business; while, in addition, there is a total of 738,023l. set apart as reserve funds. Notwithstanding the enormous capital at the disposal of these banks, and the great opportunities they have had of late years of realising profits for their proprietors, it appears that the division of benefits is only equal to an average of a little less than 12 per cent. amongst these seven banks. The London Joint-Stock pays at the rate of 22 1/2 per cent.; the London and Westminster, 16 per cent.; and the Union, 14 per cent.; but the others vary between 5 and 10 per cent., and the average, therefore, is as stated. The London and County gives 10 per cent.; the City, 8 per cent.; the Commercial, 6 per cent.; and the Bank of London, 5 per cent.

This is most satisfactory no doubt, as far as it goes, and there can be no question but that one and all of these establishments are conducted with prudence, judgment, and economy, and that the dividends paid are remunerative returns for the investment of money; but our argument is, and has always been, that no description of employment for capital, whether in the shape of banks, railways, docks, insurance, gas, or other companies, furnish such lucrative results as mines. We see here the effect produced for the shareholders in banks. The consequences accruing to railway proprietors are now so painfully known and felt, that it would be superfluous to mention them in detail, and the other associations named we have alluded to in former articles.

Taking these seven joint-stock banks as representing fairly the joint-stock banks generally throughout the country, we may take some of the principal mining undertakings; and the latter being much more numerous than the former, we will enumerate 12 dividend-paying mines as against these seven joint-stock banks. Alphabetically they are—Botallack, Devon Great Consols, Dulcoath, Laxey, Levant, North Roskear, South Canador, South Frances, St. Ives Consols, Tresavean, Trethellan, and Friendship.

The invested capital in these twelve undertakings is 107,443l., or a little under 90000l. as the average in each, yet the result has been that dividends to the extent of 3,114,669l. have been paid; and the different properties continue productive, while the shares are readily disposed of at enormous premiums; with the exception of Trethellan, which are about par, and has not paid dividends since 1851, but we have purposely included this mine in the twelve, that our comparison might be fair. Surely nothing shown by banks can approach the issue which has attended mining enterprise. The seven joint-stock banks absorb a capital, paid up, of 3,600,000l., and although their deposits are nearly 40,000,000l., the best result is 22 1/2 per cent. dividend; yet the twelve mines take only 107,443l., and appropriate upwards of 3,000,000l. in profits amongst the shareholders. If the comparison were carried closer, the balance in favour of mining would be shown to be much greater, and there is no doubt but that this branch of British industry offers the best opportunities for the profitable investment of capital.

Within the last few days Her Most Catholic Majesty ISABELLA II. has visited, with the young prince, the province of the Asturias, it being nearly a century since the ancient principality was similarly honoured by her royal ancestor, DON CARLOS III. The local journals state that during her progress she was received with great enthusiasm, and at the works at Mieres del Camino, formerly the property of the English Asturian Mining Company, which has lately been in liquidation, a torch-light display was got up to do honour to the occasion.

It may be remembered that some short time since we alluded to the formation of an influential company to develop, on a stupendous scale, the vast and numerous mineral properties in the different parts of the province. These comprised the coal mines of the Duke of RIANZARES, together with the railway therefrom to the seaport of Gijon; the coal mines of the Grand Duchess MARIA OF RUSSIA, widow of the late Duke MAXIMILIAN OF LEUCHTENBERG; the coal mines of M. D'EICHTAL and MM. JAQUET and Co.; the collieries, iron mines, and steel works of the Société Lenesa Asturiana; the coal, mercury, and iron mines, together with the blast furnaces, of the Old English Asturian Mining Company—these last alone consist of the iron mines of Willamania, Grandota, San Pedro Lagos, and Aviles; the coal mines of La Cuesta, El Macho Abiana, La Nueva Luisa y Maria, in the parish of Mieres; those called the Caudal, on the north of the river; those of La Manuela, Elval Porquero, La Clavela Faiguel, and Primeriza, in the parish of Tudela, together with others in the districts of La Foz and Santa Firme; also, the cinnabar mines of La Eugenia (Nos. 1, 2, 3), La Conservada, and El Rosario. The Compagnie Générale du Credit of Spain, an institution analogous to the Crédit Mobilier of France, has offered to afford every assistance in the organisation of the company; and on the late occasion the QUEEN promised her royal patronage. The works, together with the railway, are valued by French engineers at 19,551,162 frs., but the association has fixed this at 15,000,000 frs. The capital to work them is to be 22,500,000 frs. (300,0000l.), in 30,000 shares of 500 frs. (200l.), and 15,000 bonds of 500 frs. (200l.), at 6 per cent., to be redeemed at 1000 frs. (400l.) in 45 years from 1863. At the time of subscription a deposit of 1l. is to be paid, and on the legal constitution of the company a further amount of 5l. per share; a year is then to elapse before a second call, of 4l., is made; the following year one of a similar amount, to be followed by two successive calls of 3l. each. Any shareholders paying in advance to receive 6 per cent. interest.

It has been decided that 8000 of these shares should be offered to the shareholders of the late company, and these will be represented in the board of directors, in proportion to the number of shares subscribed for.

From the slight details here sketched, it will be seen that the development of the mineral wealth at the disposition of the company is a gigantic undertaking; but should the works and foundries be managed systematically and economically, we see no reason whatever but that considerable profits should be realised to the shareholders. The English Asturian Mining Company possessed property of great value. Its importance and its richness was never questioned, but the extravagance which characterised the general management was notorious over the whole of the province. The staff was most expensive, divided into little knots, and each paramount in its own department. In many instances, expensive and useless machinery was ordered from England, which had to be transported over mountain passes, or through plains where there were only tracks. When the products were obtained, there was a difficulty in forwarding them to the port of shipment, as the roads were mostly available merely for bullock drays. Since that period good ways have been made in several parts of the province. The late M. AGUADO set a good example in this, and there is now a railway from Sama to Gijon 25 miles in length; from this there are to be branches to the several properties, so that facility of transport will be afforded to all. In addition to the mines already enumerated, there are in several localities copper and lead lodes; and not far from Sama copper smelting was carried on successfully previous to the War of Independence. There is every probability that, had there been such facilities as now exist, the late Asturian Company would not have been obliged in the year 1851

to wind-up their affairs. It is of no utility to refer to by-gones; it only remains to be seen whether there is any hope of recovering the capital they have expended. A portion of this has been returned to them, through the ability of their liquidators, the Messrs. MACKENZIE, and these gentlemen have stipulated that, if they think fit, the English proprietors, who through the force of untoward circumstances have sacrificed so much, should have the option of coming in. The port of Gijon is within an easy distance from the southern coast of France, and a large trade in iron and coal could be carried on from it to the provinces of Biscay and Galicia. The Government intend to enlarge the port of Gijon; they have likewise in contemplation the completion of the magnificent harbour of Aviles, in order not only to meet the exigencies of the company, but likewise to develop the industrial resources of the province which, in connection with the railways, render the principality of the Asturias as worthy a dignity to the heir apparent as that of Wales in England. Since the abolition of the title of Dauphin in France, as our readers are aware, Spain and England are the only two countries where the eldest son of the Crown receives a principality at his birth.

The great detriment hitherto to the prosperity of the Asturias has been the difficulty of transporting the produce out of the province; this obstacle has now been obviated by the railway to the harbour. And one important subject here must not be forgotten,—whatever changes may be politically laid to the Spaniards as a nation, they have a liberal mining code; and in all the revolutions that have occurred, the rights of foreigners have not been infringed, and mining property respected. The Asturias has always been less convulsed than any other province; and, judging from the past, and what has already been effected, there is reason to hope for a prosperous future to mining enterprise in the province.

The mine proprietors, mine agents, and others in the Manchester district interested in improving the position of the working miner, and in promoting the welfare of the mining interest generally, are now deeply involved in a discussion respecting the proposal to establish an Institute of Mining Engineers for South Lancashire and Cheshire; the one party entertaining the most sanguine ideas of the immense benefits which would be derived from such an institution, and the other expressing great doubt whether it would find sufficient supporters, after the first novelty of the scheme had worn off, to enable it to exist. We must admit that the latter party have some considerable cause for their fears, since the gradual decay which is observable in kindred institutions does not afford a very large amount of encouragement. The objects for which the Manchester Geological Society was established—"the collection and diffusion of practical and theoretical knowledge respecting mining and geology"—are extensive and comprehensive enough for all purposes, and if the members of that body possessed but an ordinary amount of energy, they might readily make their society as beneficial to the mining interest as the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, which the Manchester men now express themselves desirous of imitating. Unfortunately, nearly all the work of the Manchester Society is left to the indefatigable president (Mr. E. W. BINNEY) and one or two members; the remainder, though professing a great deal, exhibiting the most decided apathy, doing little more for the institution than pay a small subscription. The whole constitution of the Manchester Geological Society is precisely suited to the requirements of the case; papers similar to those which have produced such excellent results at Newcastle-on-Tyne might be read before the members, and all that is practical and useful in the North of England Institute might be discussed and carried out by the Manchester Geological Society under its present code of regulations. It is apparent, therefore, that all which could be done by a South Lancashire Institute of Mining Engineers might be done by the Manchester Geological Society.

Another consideration necessary before establishing a South Lancashire Institute of Mining Engineers would be as to the parties who could be expected to become its supporters, and the projectors could scarcely hope to obtain others than those now connected with the Manchester Geological Society; and what success has attended the labours of that body? The meetings have been held at all hours, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., for the purpose of suiting country members, yet after an existence of twenty years the society may be considered a failure, and this has arisen from the want of interest taken in it by the members. Referring to the proposed Institute of Engineers, an old and esteemed correspondent of the MINING JOURNAL, and one who has used great endeavours to do good to miners and mining, observes that "if the mining engineers of Lancashire will subscribe the funds and devote the time that the North of England people have done to their Mining Institute, there may be some hope of their starting and sustaining such an institute, but until they do this there is little use in multiplying societies, except it be for the purpose of destroying them. At the present time all the scientific societies in Manchester are gasping for existence, and still that city is considered pre-eminent for its old and successful societies!! He will be glad to see anything done to elevate the intellectual condition of the mining population, both masters and men, for both want educating alike, and they equally require their attention to be directed to acquiring knowledge as well as getting money."

That the diffusion of a larger amount of practical and scientific knowledge among those connected with mining would be beneficial is generally acknowledged, but if the people of Lancashire really desire to do good it would be far preferable that they should give greater support to existing societies than attempt to establish new ones. The Manchester Geological Society has the experience of twenty years, and if mining engineers were to give only the time and money to that society which would be expended in the constituting a South Lancashire Institute of Mining Engineers, the results obtained would, doubtless, be far more satisfactory.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTOR.—Mr. Henry J. Langridge, of Barrington Collieries, near Morpeth, has been appointed the Inspector for South Staffordshire, and Mr. Lionel Brough is removed to the district lately occupied by Mr. Herbert Mackworth.

A CALIFORNIAN LEAD MINE IN CUMBERLAND.—Among the properties worked in the Teesdale district by the London Lead Company is one called the California, which is yielding immense profits. The vein for a considerable depth is 40 ft. wide, and so uniformly rich that every inch of the lode is broken down and brought to grass. The company, with but a small staff, raises between 5000 and 6000 bins of ore annually from this mine alone. In the same neighbourhood are the mines of Mr. Beaumont, M.P., from which he obtains about 10,000 tons of lead and a large amount of silver annually, yielding a princely revenue.

THE FRENCH IRON TRADE.—It would appear that the position of the ironmasters in France is not so pitiable as they would lead the Emperor to believe in their memorial, presented to him at Plombières, and published in the Journal of July 24. A vast deal of business is being transacted under the law passed on Oct. 17 last year, by which raw and cast-iron is admitted into France free of duty, on condition that it shall be re-exported within six months, after having been converted, by a French workshop, into iron boats or ships, or into machinery, either for the establishment or the service of railways, or for buildings to serve as manufactories. Nobody can avail himself of the privileges granted by this bill except an ironmaster or manufacturer who shall prove to the Minister of Commerce that he has received an order from abroad for such articles. A great manufacturing company in Paris have under the provisions of this bill been enabled to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers, and to contract with the Russian Government for the delivery of 15,000,000 kilogrammes of iron bridges. It is also stated that the eminent ironmasters Vendel, Hayange, Dupont, and Dreyfus, on the Moselle, have likewise obtained some valuable contracts, which they never could have supplied under the prohibitive system, for the maintenance of which they have so stoutly contended. The two great ironworks of Rosieres and Bourges, which have passed through the hands of seven or eight companies within the last 15 years, are again advertised for sale by auction, at an upset price of 400,000*fr.*

THE YORKSHIRE IRON MINES.—We have already referred to a company projected to work the Julian Park Iron Mines, on the North-Eastern Railway, near Whitby. A careful estimate of the cost and returns, assuming 300 tons a week to be produced from the two furnaces, has been made, and it appears that the profit on each ton of iron made would be at least 16*s.* 8*d.*, which at 300 tons a week would give 12,740*l.* annual profit. The cost of erecting the two furnaces will be about 80,000*l.*, but to provide ample capital to meet all working expenses it has been proposed to issue 1000 shares of 25*l.* each. Profits will commence immediately, as the whole of the unprofitable work necessary upon undertaking the development of a

new estate has been accomplished. Several thousand tons of the stone have been sold, and has been converted into pigs and bars of excellent quality. The adjoining estates are already in work, and returning good profits, so that the risk is considerably less than in an entirely new district. The ore as raised contains 33.62 per cent. of pure metallic iron, and the estimate of the weekly yield is calculated from the ordinary yield of the furnaces in the district. The facilities for sending the produce, whether as raised from the mine or when converted into iron, to market are very great, and if but one-half the estimated profits are realised the return will show a fair percentage upon the paid-up capital.

TESTIMONIAL TO A MINING CAPTAIN.—From our Australian advices, we learn that Mr. J. B. Graham, who holds so large an interest in the Burra Burra Mines, had recently been visiting the property, and was so pleased with the evident attention Capt. Roach, the agent, had paid to the interests of the shareholders, that, before leaving, he presented him with a handsome silver tankard, as a testimony of his zeal and integrity. We are glad to record this fact, not only from the satisfaction which it must be to miners to see that the services of one of their body are appreciated, but also from the convincing evidence which it must afford to the shareholders of the Burra Burra, that their great prosperity is in part due to the activity and integrity of an honest practical mine agent.

IMPROVED STEAM-BOILER AND SMOKELESS FURNACE.—A series of careful experiments is now being made at Sheerness Dockyard with an improved boiler, which is said to possess many advantages over the multitubular boiler; it is very economic and durable, an immense saving in fuel is effected, and the emission of smoke is entirely prevented, and at the same time it produces a dry steam. The improvements are the invention of Admiral Tucker and Mr. Blaxland, and consist in placing within the furnace a series of hanging and rising, or complete blocks or bridges, composed of fire-clay or other suitable material, such blocks or bridges being placed at suitable distances apart, and perforated or not with numerous holes, as may be required, and in providing for the admission of the oxygen of the atmosphere to the gases evolved from the fuel by means of perforations or apertures formed through the bridge which supports the fire-bars, and below the level of the fire-bars. On the fire of the furnace being lighted, the blocks or bridges are gradually heated until they become incandescent, the gases evolved from the fuel then impinging upon them mixed with the oxygen of the atmosphere becomes ignited, and intense heat is produced. This heat is prevented by the blocks and bridges from escaping too readily through the flue, and consequently becomes taken up by the surfaces of the steam-boiler or other vessel exposed to the fire of the furnace. The novelty and utility of the invention consists in the use of the series of bridges. They entirely dispense with the use of numerous tubes or groups of tubes usually employed in boilers, and a larger quantity is evaporated than by multitubular boilers. In some of the earlier trials at Sheerness, the comparative merits of Halstead's and Tucker's boilers were tested, and were highly favourable to the latter, especially with respect to its power to stand continuous wear, with good average evaporation. The superiority of Tucker's boiler is now generally admitted, and hopes are entertained of its being more universally adopted.

STEAM-BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A further provisional prospectus of this company, to which we have on several previous occasions referred, has just been issued, and the sketch of the working arrangements is of the most satisfactory character. The operations of the company will extend to the entire kingdom, which will be divided into six districts, each under the supervision of a chief inspector, and a sufficient number of sub-inspectors. Before any proposal for insurance is submitted to the directors it will be referred to the chief engineer, accompanied by a drawing made by the sub-inspector, and by report of the chief of the district in which it is situated. The boiler will then be classified according to its construction and condition, and the rate of insurance fixed as per tables. The sub-inspectors will be under the orders of the chief of the respective districts. They will inspect every boiler periodically not less than three times a year, and report its condition to their respective chiefs. Should defects be found to exist in any boiler assured by the company, upon receipt of the inspectors' report thereof notice will be served on the assured, requiring him to remedy the same within a specified period, on neglect of which notice the directors will have power to terminate any assurance by return of proportionate premium paid. The society will insure steam-boilers of every description, and also any damage arising to property from their explosion, exclusive, however, of fire, risk, and destruction of ships by marine boiler explosions. They will also assure the lives of workmen and others to a limited amount per head; thus an assurance of 500*l.* on this table would secure to the representatives of deceased workmen 50*l.* per head, if ten or any less number of fatal casualties occurred. The society will not insure loss occasioned by stoppage. The prospectus is at present especially intended for circulation amongst boiler owners, and those more immediately connected with the engineering world, as it is deemed desirable that such should form the majority of the shareholders. We learn from private sources that other distinguished practical members of the profession are likely to be added to the society before its announcement to the general public; but as the present provisional committee is composed of thoroughly practical business men, a favourable opinion may be formed of the system of management which is likely to be pursued; and we would advise those of our friends who have money to invest, and are interested in these matters, and have not been favoured with one of these later prospectuses, to obtain one from the secretary, at 29, Corporation-street, Manchester, and judge for themselves. It will be well to note that the choice of directors on complete registration will fall on the shareholders themselves, subject only to a clause in the Deed of Settlement fixing the qualification at 50 shares.

NEW MATERIAL FOR MOULDS, &c.—It is proposed to introduce a vast improvement in the casting of metals, by substituting compressed carbon for the sand or clay usually employed. The advantage to be derived is, that the same mould may be used over and over again without injuring the smooth surface of the cast material. The carbon to be employed, which is manufactured under a patent recently granted to Mr. Böhling, is comparatively pure, and can be moulded into any shape and form required. The same material has been successfully applied to the manufacture of crucibles, and these crucibles are by many considered superior to any others. Another purpose to which the compressed carbon is applicable is the manufacture of battery plates; and it is anticipated that electric telegraph companies would effect a vast saving in the cost of their batteries, by employing carbon in connection with iron, instead of the zinc and copper plates now used. The development of Mr. Böhling's patent is entrusted to a public company, registered under the Limited Liability Act, and called the Moulded Carbon Company. The new material will, no doubt, be used in many cases in which carbon in any other form was valueless, or so difficult to apply that it could not be advantageously employed.

NEW WHITE METAL.—A new alloy, which does not appear to tarnish more readily than ordinary white metal, and which is considerably cheaper, has just been discovered by Mr. W. Sharman, and it is thought probable that it will, to a great extent, supersede the various Britannia metals now in use. The alloy consists of tin, 16 parts; zinc, 3 to 4 parts; lead, 3 to 4 parts; and differs from all similar compounds on record from the much larger percentage of zinc it contains. In the process of manufacture the zinc is first melted at as low a heat as possible, the tin is next added, and, finally, the lead. The whole is well stirred up with a green wood pole, to ensure perfect mixture, and to prevent oxidation, for which latter purpose a coating of borax, and the addition of a little resin will be found useful. The whole operation must be conducted as quickly as possible, and excess of heat avoided. The proportions may be modified as required, more zinc giving less ductility, and more tin giving more flexibility, and a better colour. For tea-pots, &c., the alloy 16 parts tin, 3 parts zinc, and 3 parts lead, is preferable. These alloys being easily fusible, care must be taken in the selection of the solder. The new alloy can be rolled and spun, and will, therefore, be easy of application to a large variety of purposes.

INDIA IN A FORTNIGHT.—In our last Journal we alluded to some valuable improvements in steam navigation, the invention of Mr. W. H. James, by which he anticipates that he will be enabled to ensure the regular transit of passengers between Liverpool and New York in a week at most; by the same means he proposes to reach India in a fortnight, and considers that this would give him an entire monopoly in the conveyance of the mails, and thus secure him a large amount of profit. The vessels are admirably adapted for gun-boats, and for the rapid conveyance of Government troops. In the case of India his invention would be particularly applicable, since the new vessels are said to be admirably adapted, from their

slight immersion, to the navigation of rivers and shallow waters generally. Upon several occasions inventions have been patented for the sole object of navigating the shallow rivers of India, and although Mr. James's project will not be confined to river navigation, it is thought that it will be able to bear a successful comparison with any scheme extant.

COMPRESSED AIR AS A MOTIVE-POWER.—In the very appropriate inaugural address delivered upon the opening of the South Wales Institute of Engineers by the President (Mr. W. Menelaus), he remarked that they wanted some means of conveying power through the ramifications of a mine, and over the surface of works. As a means of transmitting power, they seemed at present to be confined to water, or to air under pressure. When the work to be done was the moving of materials through short distances, no doubt water was the best medium, but when continuous rotary motion is required water as yet had failed, and compressed air seemed to be their only substitute; of course, he was dealing with cases where steam was supposed to be out of the question. He might mention that compressed air had been successfully used in Scotland. It was carried from the surface down a shaft, and for a considerable distance underground to a winding-engine, where it is applied in the same way as steam. They were erecting some machinery upon this principle at Dowlais for pumping from the bottom of one of their drifts. By their next meeting he hoped to be able to communicate to the institute the result of the experiments. At the second meeting he stated that the experiment had been tried, and proved completely successful. An engine was then at work at Dowlais on this principle, and answered the purpose for which it was intended admirably. The air was compressed by the winding-engine at the top of the pit, and was conveyed through 31-in. wrought-iron pipes a distance of 700 yards to the bottom of a drift, where it was used in the same way as steam in an engine, a drawing of which was exhibited. He thought the result of this trial of great importance as a means of introducing an economy into mining operations. The engine was daily at work in the Dowlais Colliery, and he would be happy to give any gentleman who felt an interest in the matter an opportunity of seeing it.

IBURDALE IRON COMPANY.—A very promising estate, situate a short distance west of Whitby, is about to be worked by a company under this title, with a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* each. The ores are of excellent quality, and analyses by Mitchell, Richardson, and Crowder give from 32 to 52 per cent. of iron. The cost of producing iron in the district has now been fully ascertained, and 44*s.* to 45*s.* per ton is said to be a fair average for calculations, and it is considered equally certain that two furnaces will produce 15,000 tons per annum, which estimated at 55*s.* per ton (at least 10*s.* per ton below the usual price), would leave a profit of about 25 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. There are at present great facilities for obtaining coal, and sending the manufactured article to market, and a new railway will shortly be made, which will enable fuel to be brought in at a much lower rate, whereby profits will be augmented. A large number of shares have been subscribed for, and when the number shall have reached two-thirds the directors will be chosen, and the articles of association decided upon. The iron from the district in which the company intends to carry on its operations is rapidly rising in reputation, so that the prospects of the undertaking are encouraging.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

AUG. 12.—The upward movement of the copper standard since July 22 has already made a considerable difference to copper mines selling large quantities of ore. On the 8th July, 63 produce made 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; on the 5th Aug., 63 produce made 5*l.* 17*s.* per ton—an advance of 7*s.* per ton in three weeks, and which made on the 650 tons sold by West Seton last week a difference of 230*l.* in favour of the adventurers on that one sale; whilst other largely-producing mines are benefiting in the same proportion. This is encouraging to the mining interest, and we may hope that the rising standard will soon have its influence on the price of shares. If we see that the standard continues to rise for the next two or three weeks, we may be tolerably certain that the smelters intend to raise the price of fine copper. The price of cake copper has been 107*l.* 10*s.* per ton for the last fifteen weeks, and it is seldom that the price continues stationary for so long a period. Some people say that there is stagnation in trade, and that if there is any change a decline may be expected. There are circumstances, however, which more strongly lead to the contrary opinion, and the likelihood is that in the course of a few weeks there will be a rise in the price of copper. If there is not, the standard will not advance much higher than it is at the present time. The difference between the price of ore copper and cake copper was last week quite down to the average of last year, and the smelters are not in the habit of giving a high standard with a low selling price, thus diminishing their own profits.

The shareholders in tin mines are in very much better spirits than they were some time ago, and they are looking forward, and have grounds for doing so, to better prices in the autumn.

Although not very much has been done in the mining market during the past week, yet a better feeling prevails, and purchasers come forward with alacrity, where there is any improvement in a mine. The larger dividend mines are not equal to what they have been. Wheal Basset, which paid the 92*d.* dividend last week, is still doing well in the stopes and pitches, but the discoveries in the ends are not all that could be desired. The engine-shaft on great lode is down 10 fms. below the 120, on the north part of the lode, which has produced occasional stones of ore in sinking. The lode has not been cut through for the last 10 fathoms sinking, but in about two months' time the agents will cut through the lode, and then it will be seen whether or not it looks well for ore in depth. The mine has not done so well in the deep as in the upper levels, but the ground may again become favourable and make ore, and the cross-cuts to other lodes are also likely to make discoveries. Wheal Buller shares are very flat, and Copper Hills have much declined. Great Busy is reported to be looking well at the engine-shaft, where the lode is large, and worth 30*l.* per fathom for the length of the shaft. This is a very important point, as the mine is as yet comparatively shallow for the district, and there seems to be a likelihood that good ore ground will be discovered in depth. An improvement is reported in North Downs. At Dolcoath Mine meeting a dividend of 7*l.* per share was declared, the profit on the two months' working having been 1254*l.* The mine has sold 106 tons of black tin in the two months for 6927*l.* The balance in hand is 507*l.*, about the same as at the previous meeting. The 254 cross-cut at the bottom of the engine-shaft has intersected the south part of the north lode, but the north wall has not been reached, and the value of the lode is not known. The 230 level west is worth 30*l.* per fathom, and a shaft sinking under the 210 is worth 50*l.* per fm. On the north part of the main lode, the 242 east is worth 25*l.* per fm., and the 242 west 60*l.* per fm. There are also some productive winzes sinking both on the north and south parts of the main lode; and the stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantities of tin. There is a large extent of productive lode laid open in the mine, and should the levels in the 254 turn out well, the value of the property will be considerably increased. Wheal Grenville is in an improving state, and gives strong encouragement to the adventurers to expect success. West Grenville is also looking very favourable. Grambler and St. Aubyn has every prospect of increasing returns and profits, and the shares are likely to realise an advance. Wheal Margaret shares have advanced. It is encouraging to the shareholders in lead mines to see that the price of lead is on the advance; there has been a great deal of flatness in the trade for some time. South Garra is well reported of, and likely to increase returns. This mine has sold a large quantity of ore, and probably other lodes in the neighbourhood will be tried as soon as mining recovers from its state of inactivity.

None of the cases at the Cornwall Assizes last week were of any interest to the mining part of the public, with the exception of the case between West Basset and South Frances Mines. In this considerable interest was felt; and the adventurers of South Frances, who were previously very sanguine of success, are, of course, greatly disappointed that the verdict should be a reversal of the former one. Mr. Collier, the leading counsel for plaintiff, said in his opening address to the jury, that if the boundary line was to the south of John Vincent's house, the West Basset adventurers would be entitled to about 1500*l.* for the trespass committed by South Frances in taking away ore beyond their proper boundary; but if the boundary were to the north, West Basset would still be entitled to 2000*l.* or 3000*l.* beyond the 535*l.* which South Frances had paid into court to satisfy the claim against that mine. It seems very strange to many people in Cornwall that the two parties cannot settle the dispute by arbitration, instead of going

into these expensive law proceedings, and enriching the lawyers. The jury before they gave their verdict in favour of West Basset, wished to recommend an arrangement; and if this could be even now done, instead of carrying the matter further, and employing counsel to argue on legal points before the judges, it would surely be advantageous to the general interests of the shareholders, for as long as this question remains undetermined, the uncertainty of it must have a considerable influence in depressing the price of shares in both mines.

The Stannaries Court is this week sitting at Truro, but I do not hear that there is any case of special interest coming before the Vice-Warden.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUG. 12.—The price of coals in the London market has been rather higher lately, and as the freights continue at the same low rate, the coal-owner is in a slightly improved position. Considerable quantities continue to be exported. There is no other feature of interest to report.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday last; this being the annual meeting a large number of members and other gentlemen attended. The proceedings were of an important and interesting character. The report for the past year, read by Mr. T. J. Taylor, referred in brief terms to the more important papers read before the institute during that period. They have not been so numerous as in former years, but have been of a useful and valuable character; Mr. Marley's paper, "On the Cleveland Ironstone," and Mr. Bewick's, "On the Rosedale Abbey Ironstone," being among the most attractive. Papers have also been read by Mr. T. Y. Hall, "On the Coal Trade of France and the Continent," and "On the New South Wales Coal Field," by Mr. Plews. Mr. Atkinson's papers "On Ventilation" are also valuable contributions to that branch of mining science. The President (Mr. Nicholas Wood) had, previous to the meeting, expressed a wish to retire from that office, but, at the urgent request of the council and others, he was again elected to that office for the ensuing year. In his address to the meeting Mr. Wood expressed his unabated interest in the institute, and his determination to do everything in his power to forward its interests so long as he is able to do so. But the most important subject alluded to in his address is the proposed Mining College in Newcastle; this subject has now been before the public for a long period, but as yet no decisive steps have been taken respecting it. The project, it must be premised, was to erect a Mining College in Newcastle—to establish an independent institution where all the sciences bearing on mining should be taught by competent professors. Mr. Wood made a report as to the steps taken respecting it up to the present period. It appears that when the subject was first mooted an offer of the most munificent kind was made by the Duke of Northumberland—to advance 5000*l.* towards the object on certain conditions—the promoters and the Coal Trade Association to comply with certain conditions attached to this offer.

But we are sorry to state that the Coal Trade Association of this metropolis of coal mining took the subject up in a lukewarm spirit; they have not, in fact, been prevailed upon to comply with the conditions proposed, nor to support the project in a decided manner. It does, indeed, appear surprising that this powerful and enlightened body should be so blind to their own interest as to refuse to sanction and support such a project, as it is perfectly plain that the result of such an establishment in Newcastle, if fully carried out, would materially benefit their own interests. We cannot have a better authority than the President of this institution, and he most emphatically stated his conviction, that great benefit would accrue to the coal owners of this and all other districts, if mining agents generally received a more scientific education in addition to the practical experience they now acquire.

Many arguments might be adduced in support of this view, but they all may be summed up in the following:—There would be increased safety for the lives, and better means adopted for the health of workmen; improved and more economical methods would be adopted of working and getting coal and other minerals to the surface; and more general efficiency in all departments of mining. The general tendency of the whole being to improve the condition of the workmen, and to benefit, in a pecuniary way, the proprietors of mines. He stated also that the subject had been brought under the notice of the Government from time to time; and, although it has on all occasions been favourably noticed by the Government, yet it has not led to any decided offer of substantial support, although it has been suggested to them that a much smaller sum than is now paid for the Government inspection of mines might be most advantageously paid for the purpose of training the actual managers of mines, which would strike more at the root of the evils complained of, and be of more real benefit than the inspection. So far, then, it may be assumed that the project to establish a Mining College at Newcastle has entirely failed, and the attention of the projectors is now directed to a new scheme. They now propose to establish one in connection with the University of Durham, and on the same premises. Some details were given as to the proposed arrangements, and it was also stated that the authorities of the University were favourable to the project, and willing to give the scheme all the assistance in their power. The committee were instructed to take immediate steps to forward this latter scheme; and we hope that no obstacle will be met with in carrying it out, as it will certainly be much better for this to proceed than that the whole scheme should fall to the ground. But we are still of opinion that the former one ought to be carried out if possible, as it would be much more comprehensive and efficient.

An elaborate paper was read by Mr. John Wales, of Hetton, on the Ventilation of the Land Hill Colliery previous to the late explosion, and also on different plans of ventilating such a colliery by means of distinct splits of air, &c.; and he also exhibited large diagrams illustrating the subject. These diagrams are on a large scale, and make the subject extremely plain and intelligible.

The Earl of Durham gave his annual treat to the children attending the schools on his lordship's extensive concerns last week, and also to part of the workmen, &c. There were 800 children present, and 400 adults. A most delightful day was spent, ample refreshments being provided, and the children were all well and happy. The Earl's extensive collieries of his lordship are in a flourishing condition. He has lately erected a large number of comfortable cottages on an improved plan. Ample provision is made in those cottages for the comfort of the occupants, rooms being provided so that a proper division of the sexes can be made. These improved dwellings must be noticed as one of the signs of the time, as they tend materially to improve the condition of working men.

A series of experiments as to the power of the consumption of smoke by the steam-tugs, which has been made on board the *Express* tug, has resulted successfully. Two Government inspectors were turned out a few days ago on a voyage from Newcastle to Warkworth, when the smoke was burned off at pleasure.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

AUG. 12.—The Iron Trade is yet far from generally active, and little can be said in the way of report. The reduction of 10*s.* per ton has been more fully recognised this last week by most of the houses; and the consequence has been that orders for the home trade have been given out more freely. The foreign orders have been more numerous. A contract for nearly 100,000 tons of rails for Indian railways, the great bulk of which has been given to Yorkshire and Welsh houses, gives a degree of activity to some firms. The Staveley Foundry is very actively engaged in the manufacture of the ironwork connected with the new brewery of Messrs. Allsopp, of Burton-on-Trent.

The Coal Trade is very dull, and prices are much less regularly maintained. The formation of the Colliery Unions, as we pointed out, has become a great source of agitation in South Yorkshire, where litigation and contention are raging fiercely. A case which occupied the Barnsley Court a considerable time on Tuesday was a charge of assault and intimidation, preferred by George Lockwood, a collier employed at the Oaks Colliery, against five colliers, named Wild, Smith, Cordingley, Wilson, and Winter. The complainant said that on July 28 the prisoners assailed him on his way to work, and incited a mob of persons to call him a "black sheep." Two of the parties struck him and knocked him down, when the complainant pulled out his knife and threatened to use it. He went to the police office, and was escorted to the pit by three policemen. Mr. Barratt and Mr. Clough, two solicitors who appeared for the prisoners, cross-examined the complainant at considerable length, and called a number of witnesses, who contradicted the complainant's statement as regarded Cordingley and Smith. Mr. Clough addressed the magistrate on behalf of Wilson and Winter, hoping the magistrate would not exercise a feeling of partiality in favour of the masters by committing the prisoners for trial. He also contended that the balance of evidence was in favour of the prisoners. Cordingley and Smith were discharged, and Wilson, Winter, and Wild committed for trial at the Sheffield Sessions. Some of the most extensive collieries in the neighbourhood—those of Messrs. Charlesworth and Messrs. Haslam, &c.—are very slack. The export sales at these places by water have been extremely limited. Prices remain the same, although the competition is so keen. It is not improbable that an advance will take place when the winter season sets in, for the men seem determined to reduce the production to the utmost limit. The strikes at all the collieries mentioned in our last continue. Meetings are held several times in the week at different localities, when the colliers are exhorted to remain firm in their resistance to the 15 per cent. reduction. The colliers in the Barnsley district have announced their inability to render further assistance to this district, the strikes in that locality demanding all they can spare. The coal masters evince their determination to maintain the rates of wages paid since last April. The wages of the colliers throughout the district had advanced fully 30 per cent. at the latter part of the year 1855, when provisions were much dearer than they are now, and coals 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton higher. The coal masters, therefore, consider the position of the men is better at present—with the reduced prices of provisions, and the 15 per cent. reduction—than it was in 1855, when their wages and their food were higher.

The report of the South Yorkshire Railway shows that the mineral traffic of the line has increased, notwithstanding the depression influencing the traffic on all our railways. The quantity of coal carried for the half-year ending June last was 168,882 tons, against 153,986 in the same period of 1857, showing an increase of 34,896 tons. The export trade from Grimsby amounted to 50,567 tons, against 49,910 tons at the corresponding period of 1857, showing an increase of 657 tons. The report states, "That the past half-year has been one of severe depression upon the trade and commerce of the country. Every railway in the kingdom has suffered severely from these circumstances, and it was not to be expected that this undertaking would escape. Accordingly, it has been found that the receipts from the canals have been reduced, in the half-year, to the extent of 3811*l.*; and the merchandise traffic on the railway has also fallen off 614*l.* It is

matter of congratulation, however, that the mineral traffic, which is the staple trade of the railway, has not only been maintained, but has shown an increase of tonnage for the half-year of nearly 35,000 tons as compared with the corresponding half of last year. In consequence of the advance of the rates, together with the increased tonnage carried, the gross receipts from the mineral traffic have been about 5000*l.* in excess of the corresponding period of last year, and this would have afforded an additional 1 per cent. dividend on the ordinary share capital, had not the loss in the canal receipts, from the depression of trade, occurred, and the interest on the debenture debt been increased." The capital account shows that 2,223,920*l.* had been received, and 2,164,678*l.* expended, leaving a balance of 59,242*l.*

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the New Midland Mine, Ashover, was held at the Commercial Hotel, Chesterfield, on Tuesday, to receive the half-yearly account. The business transacted was merely of a routine character, and not worth reporting. The Milltown Mine, at Ashover, is improving vastly. The water which impeded the progress of the men at a point where the best results were being realised has been drawn off, and now the yield of ore is again most satisfactory.

The North Derbyshire Company are pursuing the new works with much activity. The last call on the new shares is due on the 29th inst. Mr. Bentley, the agent of the mine, is of opinion that as soon as the new capital can be got to work the Wren Park Mine will be unwatred, so that a number of men can be put to work to get the ore.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

AUG. 12.—Whilst some persons connected with the Iron Trade look upon its prospects as being very gloomy, the general opinion is that there is a slight change for the better, although it is as yet so small in extent as not to be confidently relied upon as indicating a permanent recovery. It is stated that pig-iron has been sold at prices which could not be obtained a few weeks ago, but 3*l.* 10*s.* appears to be the highest rate for a superior quality of hot-blast mine pigs. In North Staffordshire the ironmasters are busy, but they are accepting prices considerably lower than even the reduced rates of the South Staffordshire manufacturers. The improvement in Wales is an indication that the consumption of iron is increasing, and affords hope for anticipating an improvement in this district.

The colliers about Oldbury and West Bromwich still remain partially on strike, but they appear to be gradually going in at the reduced rate of 4*s.* per day. In consequence of some of them going about begging in such large numbers as to be intimidating, and on other grounds of apprehension, the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Lord Hatherton, met a number of the magistrates of this neighbourhood, the Chief Constable and Deputy Chief Constable of the county, and the Chief Constable of the borough of Wolverhampton, in this town yesterday, for the purpose of considering what steps might be necessary to avoid any breach of the peace. The result was that it was felt that the strike was likely to be of short continuance, and that no special proceedings would be necessary in regard to it, so far as present appearances would indicate.

The hardware trades are generally said to show slight symptoms of improvement. The orders from the United States are rather better, the Australian and Cape trade is tolerably good, and a few East India and Chinese orders are given out. It is anticipated that as soon as the harvest is over an improvement will be experienced in the demand from the agricultural districts.

A gentleman has been in the district during the week endeavouring to introduce an American magnetic iron ore containing, he alleges, 85 per cent. of iron, and which can be delivered in Liverpool for 30*s.* per ton. It is taken out of a hill in the State of Pennsylvania, and it is said that the deposit is 3000 acres in extent. Pigs made in a charcoal furnace are said to be capable of being reheated and rolled without puddling, and it is further urged in its favour that it is very suitable for fitting puddling-furnaces. It seems scarcely likely that it can be profitably employed in this district.

The examination of Mr. Samuel Griffiths, metal broker and bill-discounter, took place at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, on Monday. Mr. Kettle, a barrister of the Oxford Circuit, conducted the examination. It is almost impossible to give an intelligible summary of the result of the examination, which was rather indefinite and fragmentary in its character. One great defect in the nature of bankruptcy proceedings is that the issue is not clearly defined. In a civil action or a criminal charge the question to be decided is usually clearly understood, and counsel point out how the evidence they propose to call bears upon its elucidation; but in bankruptcy examinations there is no opening address to guide the judge or those present as to the object aimed at, or to define the matters in dispute. There were too many features brought out by the examination; first, that the bankrupt's business had, to a very large and almost exclusive extent, been with firms which have failed, the object apparently being to show that he was temporarily sustaining persons who were essentially insolvent. It was further shown that his personal expenditure was at the rate of 1200*l.* a year, his hotel and travelling expenses 270*l.* a year, and his law expenses 500*l.*; while in two years he increased the value of his furniture, pictures, &c., from 500*l.* to 3000*l.*, bought a house and grounds for 3240*l.*, and took into the grounds a piece of land which, however, he said he never agreed to buy, the price of which was upwards of 7000*l.*; but he stated that his profits were 10,000*l.* per annum. This is certainly startling, when it is considered that he was only entirely released from the difficulties attending a previous failure in 1855, the failure happening in 1853. Amongst the items of expenditure it came out that he had paid, or got, for a set of gold chessmen, now in the possession of a pawnbroker, that he had joined with another person in purchasing Landover's picture, "Saved," for 1500 guineas, about July, 1857, for a set of gold, however, only a third was paid; he had bought another picture for 200*l.*; had given 40*l.* for a model of the Temple of Delhi, and 20*l.* for a silver dressing-case, formerly belonging to Lord Gough. He had presented his wife with a diamond bracelet, when he considered himself worth 30,000*l.* He did not know the cost, but it was less than 200*l.*, and which she was ready to give up. He was examined respecting another diamond bracelet which he had offered for sale, but this he said he had only to sell by commission for a Frenchman residing in the Champs Elysees. He was examined as to the transfer of property before his failure in 1853 to a person with whom he had large transactions, and its being afterwards sold to his brother, to whom and to his sister he gave mortgages, which he said were formerly advanced to him previously. The examination was adjourned to Monday next, for the purpose of witnesses being called.

Last week Mr. John Ridgway, a gentleman who has attained a most influential position in the Staffordshire Potteries, not only as the head of an extensive earthenware manufactory, but as a leading man in all public matters during a long life, entertained his workpeople, to the number of about 500, on the occasion of his retirement from business. Amongst his public efforts has been one of great importance to the district, to which he referred in his speech at the dinner—the promotion of a system of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and the employed, and one of the last has been to assist in obtaining a Charter of Incorporation for the borough of Hanley, under which he has been elected the first mayor. The mutual good feeling evinced between Mr. Ridgway and his numerous body of workpeople is another of the many pleasing tokens of the gradual drawing together of these two important and mutually dependent classes in the community.

SMOKE PREVENTION IN THE NORTH.—Our Durham correspondent refers to the attempt now being made to abate the smoke nuisance on the Tyne. Messrs. Armstrong, Richardson, Ph.D., and Reed have been consulted, and they proposed a system which appears likely to give satisfaction. The *Express* was the tug chosen for making the experiments upon. After the necessary alterations, which consisted merely in providing a better arrangement for the admission of air, had been made, the tug was taken to sea with a party of steam-tug owners, Mr. Kenney (their solicitor), and the inspector of nuisances on board; and it was found that upwards of 75 per cent. was consumed, and the remainder was thin and light coloured. On Thursday the experiments were repeated, in the presence of Messrs. Miller and Taplin, Government engineers, sent from Woolwich and Portsmouth to test the experiments going on at Elswick to consume the smoke, with a view to re-introduce the northern coal into the naval yards. On this occasion, some few additional alterations, such as the use of a smaller quantity of smoke was perfect. The only very little trouble in making the requisite alterations, and the cost of doing so is insignificant. The other steam-tugs of the association will be fitted with the apparatus forthwith. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, the ironmasters, of Widdon-park and Middlesbrough, have applied an apparatus to their coke ovens which entirely prevents smoke. The effect has been that a garden in the heart of the Widdon-park Works, which had previously been valueless, has become fruitful. In both these cases the general appearance of the neighbourhood has been entirely changed.

DOES COPPER WATER DESTROY BOILER PLATES?—A valuable paper was read at the recent meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers "On the Action of Peaty Water, containing Copper, on a Boiler," by Mr. Riley. In 1854, Mr. Riley's attention was drawn to the corrosion of a boiler used at the Rhos Las Pit. On examination of the water, boiler, &c., it was found that a sediment of peroxide of iron was constantly blown off at the gauge-cocks to such an extent that all objects, to a distance of some yards from the boiler, were covered with a red deposit of peroxide of iron. The first object was to examine the water; a careful examination was made, and an imperial gallon found to contain—silica, .405; alumina, .128; peroxide of iron, .240; phosphate of lime, .127; sulphates of iron, lime, magnesia, and soda, 1.169; alkaline chlorides, .487 = 2.354; together with traces of copper, and a large quantity of peaty matter. Looking at the analysis, it may be observed that, as regards the amount of silica, alumina, and iron, it is evident from the cloudiness of the water analysed a large portion of these ingredients were held in suspension—as clay. As regards the iron, a certain amount of which exists as peroxide is probably held in solution by the large amount of peaty matter present. The other portions exist as sulphur of iron (green vitriol), formed by the oxidation of iron pyrites in the peat. The copper from the same source, and in the same state, was only detected as a trace in a gallon of water, evaporated to a very small bulk. The action of the water on the boiler may be attributed—firstly, to the action of sulphate of copper (existing as a trace), the copper being precipitated on the iron, and sulphate of iron formed; and, secondly, a galvanic action, which immediately commences between the two metals, the iron being dissolved by the action of the salts present, which are constantly being concentrated by evaporation, and their action facilitated by the high temperature. It even becomes a question whether at such a temperature the water itself may not be decomposed, and furnish oxygen to the iron.

STRENGTH OF CAST IRON.—Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson has just communicated to the Royal Society the result of his experiments upon the relative strength of pillars of cast-iron. He had twenty-two solid pillars cast, 10*ft.* long and 2½*in.* diameter (from the same model, cast vertically in dry sand, and turned flat at the ends, as the hollow ones had been) from eleven kinds of iron. Two of the iron were mixtures. The unmixed iron gave the following results:—194 tons. Stonebridge, mean breaking weight, 59.50 tons; Darwent, Durham, 28.03 tons; Portland, Tynne, Scotland, 27.50 tons; Calder, Lancashire, 27.03 tons; Level, Staffordshire, 24.67 tons; Coltsay, Edinburgh, 23.52 tons; Carron, Strathclyde, 23.52; Blaenavon, South Wales, 22.05; Old Hill, Staffordshire, 20.05. The pillars of the mixed iron were weaker than Portland. If the pillars were very short the weight required to crush them would vary as 8 to 9.

CORNISH MINING MAXIMS.—No. III.

"SHALLOW MINES, AND DEEP CAPTAINS."

Much might be written and said on this subject, which at first excites a smile on the reader's countenance; it, however, like most old wise maxims, cuts two ways, according to the manner in which it is applied, and, presenting equally truthful adaptations,—in the one giving a faithful and deserved compliment; in the other, conveying a biting, bitter sarcasm. We expect few will apply the latter to themselves, we shall offend none. To Cornishmen, and all connected with them, the truth of the adage is apparent; we, therefore, leave its application to the choice and discretion of persons, not doubting they will, in their experience, have found some suitable subject.

The writer of a letter which recently appeared in the *Mining Journal* on the subject of reworking old and deep mines, seems to have had the old and practical mining maxim in view, for he warns your readers against scraping out the egg-shells of deep mines, and advocates the working of shallow mines by deep captains, which, if carefully managed, are almost sure to yield a profit in the aggregate to adventurers, whilst the prosecution of the contrary too frequently only gives a profit to "deep captains." These may be partially true, and we admit them to be two applications of the motto which we have adapted; but these are not the only cases. Do we not see many "deep captains" employed in other professions than mining? If we ask ourselves that question, we see the universality of its suitableness; and, therefore, though couched in and applied to the Cornish more particularly, it is true to the letter: hence we say and argue that it is a pity many of our old sayings are becoming obsolete. Well would it be for all of us, when thinking over these brief homilies, we would apply them (as they are intended) to our advantage. How many hours of heartache of bitter regret, would the study of the *double entendre* at the head of our paper have prevented?—aye, how many! We hope it is not now out of place to recur to them, and to beg our readers to well consider the motto, for it may be depended on as literally true, that if they enter on the business of mining no book that ever was written on the subject could afford better advice or more wholesome warning. We do not mean to infer that deep mines should not be wrought—far from it; but let them be wrought gradually and with sufficient capital; let them be confided to experienced deep captains and miners, not to novitiates, who, from want of practice, have want of faith and perseverance. But to all we commend the witty old apothegm—"Shallow Mines, and Deep Captains." G. HENWOOD.

* Deep, in Cornish parlance, means cunning as well as clever.

IRON MANUFACTURE—QUANTITY v. QUALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I beg most humbly to thank you for the kind attention shown to my former letter, and for the trouble you must have taken to make out my writing. I will now supply "Common Sense" with a few more specimens of furnace building, which may be found among 40 puddling and balling furnaces at Cwm Avon.

Every person acquainted with properly constructed puddling furnaces, not wrong-headed ones, with dampers under the stacks, is well aware that unless the iron plates which enclose the bricks are so placed to suit the draught of the stack the stack shall have a central action, that an equal amount of heat may be conveyed over the whole of the interior of the furnace, it is impossible for any mason to build with precision or certainty. Instead of any such arrangement being made in the Cwm Avon furnaces, either for regulating the heat, or guarding against undue wear and tear of the furnace, the improper position of the iron plates which enclose the bricks frequently causes the heat to give way; but the mason, instead of sending to the right, has no regard to the wrong position of the plates, or to the shape of the right angle. In any practical judge say how the puddler can do his duty in such furnaces as an honest man, or with benefit to his employer. Are these the sort of furnaces where good workmen can be expected to stop, or where the proprietor can expect either quality or quantity, however good the material that might be sent to be puddled?

In many instances the furnace is built several inches out of the centre of the stack. The mason has no other guide than the iron plates, but if they are not in line with each other, what sort of a furnace can he build? or how can he build to suit the stack? In the first place, he uses several hundred bricks to fill up the gaps and corners where there would be required if the plates were straight. Any one who is a judge of the right angle of constructing puddling furnaces may see here one plate out, another in, and all in sloping direction. There are furnaces with plates so wrongly placed, that there are more bricks enough in one to build the best part of two furnaces. It is quite impossible for the puddler to obtain an equal amount of heat on his iron, and the deficiency is generally before the door of the furnace, as the iron while in a state of fusion at that place is as black as a chimney sweeper's hat, yet, in all probability, at the back of the furnace has a temperature beyond its quality. A furnace of this description has all the qualities of two different furnaces, as regards temperature, none can all the skill which the best puddler can bring to bear to convey the heat to the back of the furnace. In this simple reason, he has no available force to do so. The furnace is out of centre, built too high in the back; but if the latter, he has some chance, by raising his bridge at the back part. There are but few furnaces here that carry any heat into the flue, and whilst in operation the flue is as black, together with the stack, as a kitchen chimney. Any cinder that finds its way into these flues becomes at once as hard as it had been exposed to the open air; and, in the absence of any such cinder, there is the substitute of some substance very similar to cinder, that is carried there by the draught, and adheres so firmly to the bricks that it is only with much difficulty and labour removed. It is only in furnaces that will not properly heat that these injurious formations are to be found; and in the removal of such substances the brickwork is so shaken as to cause it to draw air, so as to increase the gathering following week. No sludge hammer should ever be used in any furnace, or on any part of it, for the purpose of getting rid of the cinder, as that is the first destruction of the furnace, by shaking the brickwork so as to cause it to draw air. The heat ought to be quite sufficient to prevent any accumulation of cinder; the great length of the furnace, together with the poorness of the coal, prevents the possibility of melting this gathering in the flue, consequently the flue is continually shaking the heads of the furnace, and the furnace is continually moved. It is only in furnaces that will not properly heat that these injurious formations are to be found; and in the removal of such substances the brickwork is so shaken as to cause it to draw air, so as to increase the gathering following week. No sludge hammer should ever be used in any furnace, or on any part of it, for the purpose of getting rid of the cinder, as that is the first destruction of the furnace, by shaking the brickwork so as to cause it to draw air. The heat ought to be quite sufficient to prevent any accumulation of cinder; the great length of the furnace, together with the poorness of the coal, prevents the possibility of melting this gathering in the flue, consequently the flue is continually shaking the heads of the furnace, and the furnace is continually moved.

Iron is sent to be puddled at one of the foremost works in the district, and it is used for special purposes, and I have often felt sorry to see such iron placed in these coke-like ovens. I should like to know the difference in weight from the refinery and what is delivered to the mill—I mean the actual difference, not by figures, but by weight; and what is the average yield? As I know what it ought to be.

My fate has been sealed here by my dismissal from daily bread, although the only servant of the company who has ventured to point out defects from ignorance and mismanagement, which, if differently treated, might have saved the company thousands. No wonder the proprietors only get 2 per cent. for the capital; and are not likely to benefit even to this extent if these who do their duty honestly are so rewarded, and this too at a place where they boast of so many plans for intellectual improvement, where large sums are solicited for church and school, and for training up the young rising generation in the way they should go; where boys are so well instructed as to be able to answer generally better than at any other works in Glamorganshire; where, it is said, they are so desirous to employ intelligent workmen; where there is a reading-room, a mechanics' institute, a drawing school, and such institutions for the advancement of learning. Yet, at such a place a workman is discharged for making the caps of his tight round the heads of his superiors. They should shut up all their intentions, or write on the doors—"Honest workmen punished, and fools rewarded." Let us return to the middle ages, if a poor puddler is not to be tolerated for communicating knowledge vitally affecting the best interests of his employers without immediate dismissal. "Where ignorance is bliss," &c.

"Bridging Old Puddler," who seems to have profited very little by his experience, wishes me to send him the dimensions of a properly constructed puddling furnace, that would be the most suitable to work iron made out of red ore, cinders, and blackband, as iron so composed dropped on the bottoms, with cinder under it, and was attended with much cost and labour to raise it from them. "Bridging Old Puddler" is right to know that the building of the furnace must depend on the quality of the coal; if the same coal is always used, that settles the question at once—nothing can enlighten me so much as the coal. The furnaces are but ill adapted for working the material he mentions, as they are quicker in operation than the material can bear; but if the coal be poor and contains little coke, or will not carry heat to any but short distances, then the furnace must be built to suit the coal of the locality. There is some coal—like the Dowlais coal—that the puddler does not depend so much on the flame as he does on the strength of the coal, as there is but little gas in it, but still it will carry heat to a considerable distance. The Dowlais coal is always found best for weak iron, as the furnace could be built of a good practical length, and, at the same time, the coal would carry a practical heat to the flue, provided the furnaces were properly built. The Dowlais coal also never acts in extremes, as some more bituminous coal, where you depend on flame only for heat, but warm more gradually, and three firings or stockings are sufficient for the operation of the charge. But with more gaseous coal you are continually meddling with the fire, to force on the heat by stirring it, so as to cause flame, or adding more fuel. The consequence of these repeated stockings is, the iron is in a continual blaze, or quite black, so that the operative cannot follow up the operation so quickly as the material and coal demand. A good puddling, on the flame of which the puddler depended for heat, when the flame finished the heat finished, and in a few seconds the furnace became quite black. The puddler could produce several firings more per charge from the Dowlais coal than from the coal from Tredegar Colliery.

How is it possible for the puddler to keep the requisite heat in his furnace if his coal will not produce it, and half of it is dirt, so as to shut up the draught through his grate previous to the charge of iron passing through all the operations. Coal of that sort is of no practical use in puddling. Coal that will carry heat the greatest distance is the best adapted for all purposes in puddling. Some coal acts so very irregularly, that it is my persuasion that always proved the best for weak iron, as they had a tendency to thicken the cinder. I have seen many agents coming to works with fresh plans in their pockets, from some of the works where furnaces have been built in accordance with such plans, but I never saw them answer; and where they persisted in using them, it always ended in a great loss of property. Furnaces may be built to produce both quality and quantity, provided they are made of good materials and properly built, and good coal is

"Old Puddler" should state what he repairs his furnace with—limestone or fire-clay? If the former, there is no great wonder the iron should drop; and the latter only polishes the cinder. Does he keep a healthy cinder in the bottom—or as healthy as the iron will allow? Does he try to thicken it by some means, such as mill cinders? What depth is the bottom on which the iron drops? Does he always get the same sort of iron? There is some that not only drops on the bottom, but actually adheres to it, and I always found that limestone was more than half the cause of it. I have seen some iron that always proved the best for weak iron, as they had a tendency to thicken the cinder. I have seen many agents coming to works with fresh plans in their pockets, from some of the works where furnaces have been built in accordance with such plans, but I never saw them answer; and where they persisted in using them, it always ended in a great loss of property. Furnaces may be built to produce both quality and quantity, provided they are made of good materials and properly built, and good coal is

At Cwm Aves, both furnaces and coal are in the worst condition; who can wonder that the works do not make a more profitable return? The furnace at Cwm Aves, which I have done all in my power to correct, will read again my letter, he will find I never offered any opinion; I only pointed out the faults of the furnace, and which I have done all in my power to correct. I am glad to hear that "Old Puddler" is of the same opinion as myself, and that the furnace might be effected by properly building and working puddling. —*Cwm Aves, Aug. 4.*

Each of "Puddler's" letter is omitted, being unable to decipher the writing, which would account for any portion of it that may have been misunderstood.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Yesterday (Friday) was the fortnightly setting-day, and it was noticed that the highest settlement for a long period. It is to be hoped that the system of dealing in the account in mine shares will be adopted on a less scale for the future, for it is proved to be fraught with many evils to the legitimate business of the market.

The late death of the jury at Bodmin against SOUTH FRANCES, although in the last week's Journal, has caused shares in this mine to be very flat, and have led to a late week's setting, being a fall in a few weeks of about 40% per share. Nothing that has happened with regard to the late trials (which according to general opinion must be in favour of this mine) can justify such a heavy fall in price, and a good opportunity is offered for purchasing into one of the best mines in the List, which at current prices is paying upwards of 20 per cent. per annum.

GRANDLER AND ST. AUBYN is a good mine, and opening up very valuable prospects. The profits will increase, consequently the future dividends will be larger.

VALLEY OF TOWNS.—In pursuing the agent's report of this week, it must be the reader's very forcibly that indications are presenting themselves of its becoming one of the greatest lead mines in Wales. Now that the guides are completed to the 50, 60, and 70 fathoms, a considerable increase in the monthly returns will in future take place, and good profits will be again effected. Everything seems to indicate a rise in the shares.

NORTH DOWNS having improved in the 30 fms. level, the shares have advanced 10s. during the week. The present price of the shares is about 40s., or 4000% per share. When the locality of this mine is taken into consideration, together with the advantages of the surrounding ones in the same district, it may fairly be called a very cheap property indeed.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED, from the late important discoveries, is attracting much attention, and is likely to become a very good mine. A few shares in this property at the present price (25s. to 30s.), would not be a bad investment.

WEST GRENVILLE report, on Monday last, stated that the lode had been 100 fms. in the last end, which had the effect of causing a fall of no less than 5s. per share. The lode has again improved, and a considerable rise will take place in the price of shares, and probably before the next Journal appears.

WHEAL EDWARD, according to recent accounts from the agent, continues to improve, and increased samplings are promised. It may be here stated that at Calric Consols (the adjoining mine) there is a splendid lode, worth about 1000% per fathom. The mine is now being worked to the 40 fms. level, and the chances of this mine proving to be very valuable in the western part are highly probable.

EAST RUSSELL.—This mine is worth especial attention during the coming three months. Before the expiration of this time the 88 will have been driven under the 100 fms. level, and the mine, in which the lode is worth 60% per fathom, will probably be drained. In the event of the lode in the 88 proving rich, of which there is not much doubt, the shares will rapidly advance.

THE NEWTOWARDS MINES.—Some years ago these mines were on the verge of being abandoned, when Capt. Rickard (a Cornish miner) stated that they were worth a course of ore, and pointed out where a cross drift should be driven to make the discovery, on account of which it was agreed to continue the works a fortnight longer. When that time was expired the ore was cut into, which has given the large profits now enjoyed by the company.

THE EXAM MINING COMPANY sold 80 tons of lead ore on Thursday, the price of which had been raised within the last four weeks. At the previous sale the company offered 60 tons of ore, the produce of the preceding three weeks; but, in consequence of the price offered being considered too low, they declined to sell, and sent the ore to their own furnaces, where it is now in process of being melted. The depreciation of the price of lead must be considerably felt throughout the whole of the mining district of Devonshire. The Exam Company, at the sale on Thursday, sold at a reduction of 31% on the price obtained 12 months ago, making a difference to them on this one sale of no less than 240%.

KEWICK MINES.—These mines have sold 30 tons of lead ore for July. The mine is twelve points of operation, which are yielding upwards of 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the future prospects are very good.

WEST ROSEWARK.—The north and south lodes have come together, and now produce some very nice looking ore, but in about 6 fms. further driving the rich lode, from which about 3 tons have lately been taken, will fall in, and will probably reach the lode considerably. This point will be reached in five or six weeks.

PENANCE CONSOLS (near Swanpool) is about to be worked by a powerful company of well-known miners and gentlemen, whose names will be a sufficient guarantee for the success of the enterprise, and who will be able to put the mine on a large scale. It is also highly probable, now the Duchy and Crown dispute is arranged, that the Carnon Stream Tin Mine will be reworked. This stream has, at various periods, yielded more than one million of pounds worth of tin. Occasional stones containing gold are met with, as well as nuggets. Now that gold-finding is better understood, it is possible gold may be found here in sufficient quantity to make its preservation a matter of consequence. The site of the mine is at Devon, and we understand the sets have been promised by the Duchy, the Crown, and Lord Falmouth; they are the joint property. We hope this ancient mine may be resumed, when some curious phenomena in the former case will certainly be observed, tending to throw considerable light on the early history of Cornish mining.

SOUTH WHEAL ELLEN is reported as looking remarkably well, the ore is rich, and returns increasing satisfactorily; but many of the older and deeper lodes have considerable difficulty to keep up their returns.

TARNER is looking well, the lode in the shaft being valued at 10 tons of ore for the length of the shaft (10 fms.). The ore in the shallow levels is very much valued, but it is getting rid of this as they go down. The present samplings cannot, therefore, be expected to be rich in quality.

EAST PROVIDENCE (near St. Ives).—On Saturday a new and splendid engine was set to work on this mine. The machine was started by Mr. George Eustice, of the firm of Eustice and Son; the engine started off with the greatest ease, and worked with admirable precision, to the great delight of several captains and mine owners, who had been invited to witness the ceremony. After "success to the mine," and congratulatory toasts to the engineers and agents, who all fully deserve the compliment, the party broke up at six o'clock P.M., expressing their entire satisfaction with the proceedings. A vast quantity of work has been done here in an incredibly short space of time, bespeaking an energy highly creditable to the adventurers as well as agents, and giving promise of the mines being effectually wrought.

ST. IVES CONSOLS.—Notwithstanding the vast returns realised from this mine—upwards of half a million—they continue to produce large quantities of tin, and to pay dividends regularly. No better evidence of the continuity of mining property is afforded than facts like these. A tabular statement in another column will show, in a glance, that the mines are doing well. We trust the price of tin may keep up, so as to enable dividends to be continued.

CARRACK DEWIS MINE (St. Ives) is said to be looking as well as ever, although the sales of ore have of late decreased; the reason is, they have been erecting a new steam-whim, and improved machinery for raising their produce. A powerful engine is nearly complete. As soon as this is the case the mine will show its improved condition.

SUNNY SIDE LEAD MINES.—These mines are situated in the district from which immense profits have been realised by the London Lead Company and Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and comprise about 300 acres on the south bank of the Wear. Fruitless attempts have frequently been made during the past 40 years to prove the value of the mines for lead, and it was not until very recently that anything satisfactory has been done. The last company formed for working it—the Sunny Side Lead and Ironstone Company—have driven a long adit, and cut several good lodes, and some strong branches of lead and spangite. The chief lode is Whitehead's White vein, and the company anticipate a large yield of lead and spangite. The Sunny Side Mine, which is 100 fms. deep, has a vein at the bottom 16 fms. wide, and is yielding from 15 to 20 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The Sunny Side Company have good prospects of success, and there appears nothing to prevent them making adequate profits upon the capital expended.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The ends of the levels are looking poor at present, but there is a fair prospect of their again improving. The cross-drifts to the parallel lodes are most important, and may lead to more valuable results than have yet been arrived at. The financial position of the company is good, and the objects in view will be arrived at within the next six months.

BALNOON is now entirely abandoned, and the materials sold and removed. There is little probability of it being again resumed. This old mine, at one period of its history, held out high hopes of being a great and lasting one.

MOLLARD MINE has greatly improved within the last few days. The lode in the 32 has been intersected, and found to be worth 90% per fathom. In the east end, and 80% per fathom, and there is every probability when the hard work of ground, which was sunk through in the shaft between the 20 and 32, is intersected and passed through in the eastern end that the lode will be found considerably improved. They have a parcel of 32½ tons of moderate quality ore for sale; 4½ tons of this parcel were raised from the 32. The last parcel, of 25 tons 4 cwt., was sold on April 13 last, at 20s. and fetched 60% per ton.

REITH CONSOLS is said to have been so extensively injured by an accident at the engine-shaft that the Gouport is nearly abandoned, and works confined to the surface. A mine in close proximity is about to be worked; others are talked of as about to be commenced, but we fear with small chances of success, the promoters of them being non-practical.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The 88 is under Homersham's shaft, and in about two months a communication will most likely take place. The 88 is about 14 fms. from the beginning of the ore in the 66, and is already producing some good ore, laying the ground that will come away on tribute, being considerably better than in the level above. In the next three or four months this mine will probably cause a good deal of excitement.

GRANDLER AND ST. AUBYN.—The north lode, cut some time ago, is coming out the best in the mine. They have just sampled 109 tons, the last parcel having been only 84. The returns and dividends are likely rapidly to increase.

WHEAL FLORENCE seems to be finding favour in the eyes of parties holding eligible mining speculations. The terms on which shares are being issued cannot be questioned for fairness, considering what has been already done in the mine; the returns it has made from the back of the adit, and the almost certainty of rich silver ore being found in the 10 under the adit. The arrangements made by the pursuer for

affording information in London through Mr. Rice, of 10, Austinfriars, are much appreciated; and the public may feel satisfied that the mine is well and economically conducted, the management being in the hands of parties of well-known ability and integrity.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—The winze being sunk under the shallow adit, on the South Endral lode, is now down about 4 feet; we are sinking on the north part of the lode, and carrying about 3 feet of it, which is producing 1 ton of silver copper ore per fathom, intermixed with splendid gossan, and presenting a beautiful appearance. We cannot state the size of the lode, not having the south wall. In the deep adit level east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, one part of which, on the south wall, is composed of gossan, and the other part of spar, capel, quartz, and the other minerals usually found in proximity to copper ore in the district in which this mine is situated. The shaft, which has been sunk to the shallow adit, will now be continued to the deep adit, which will enable the last-named level to be driven rapidly into the rising ground intervening between this mine and Dolcoath, and other mines further east, which will, judging from present samplings, lead to important discoveries in the adit level, for the ore have been working in the immediate vicinity of this mine in which large profits have been made from a lode of similar character before going below the adit level.—*W. C. VIVIAN.*

At TREWEATHA MINE, the lode is cut in the 90 fathom level, all saving work, with every probability of improving. This will give a great stimulus to the mine, and, no doubt, put shares in their old position, and repay the bond-fide shareholders.

LUDCOTE is still improving, and a great number of enquiries for shares in the locality.

WHEAL ADDAMS is now looking well, although it has hitherto had some difficulties to contend with, and has, therefore, been depreciated by certain parties. It is now, however, taking a good start, from a discovery of grey silver ore, which yields a large percentage of silver, and 20 per cent. of fine copper. It has only taken 7000% from the shareholders, who now have the prospect of an early dividend, seeing the returns from the blende alone have a large monthly profit. The engine and crusher will be on the mine very shortly, whereby the ore will be dressed more quickly and economically. There will be 100 tons ready for shipment next week at Teignmouth.

WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT.—The draining and securing of the mines continue to be well and successfully carried out. A large quantity of ore ground is found in the 60 and 70 fms. levels, and it is thought that the returns will be increased considerably. 12 tons of important discoveries in the adit level, for the ore have been working in the immediate vicinity of this mine in which large profits have been made from a lode of similar character before going below the adit level.—*W. C. VIVIAN.*

GREAT CRINNIS MINES.—These mines were the most celebrated in Cornwall, and are about to be vigorously worked by an influential company. They are divided into 6000 shares, deposit 10% per share, which is exceedingly low for the advantages offered; the machinery and work done are worth full 20,000% to the new company, and the opportunity of joining such an undertaking does not often occur.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM MINE has been examined by Mr. George Henwood, whose report will appear in our next. He also visits South Crenver, Boiling Well, Tolvaidden, and others in West Cornwall when he returns east through the county.

WHEAL CONSTANCE.—This mine, which adjoins the East Wheal Rose, has much improved in the 30 fms. level south-west, on one of the East Wheal Rose large lodes. As there is a junction of several lodes near this improvement, their development is watched with great interest, seeing the enormous quantities of lead which the surrounding mines have produced.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS is creating great interest in the neighbourhood, on account of the discoveries making there. The lode in the 24 (or nearly 90 fathoms from surface) is now producing nearly 11 tons, or worth fully 1200% per fathom; and what is of still greater importance, they have cut a fine ore lode in the shaft, west of the cross-drift, now 200% per fathom, with every indication of improvement both in the driving and in depth.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—The 66, in the west mine, is still being driven through a good lode. The 76 is also improving; and the prospects in the 96 are very good. The 106 mine, the 35 is again productive. A short of tin was driven in the 106 mine, 100 fms. in length, the lode was 7 fms. wide, and was 100% per fathom. It is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, good work for tin. The 56 is also productive. These mines are opening most satisfactorily, and offer a good opportunity to the investing public.

At WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN, a fine lode has been cut in the 10 fms. level, 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, green carbonate of copper, and malleable copper. The lode is strongly of opinion that a rich bank of ore is not far distant. The shaft is being sunk below the 10 with all speed—price for sinking, 6s. 10s. per fm.; the stratum being of the most congenial character for copper.

The LIGHTHOUSE on Goodnavy Island, or Gull Rock, progresses rapidly, the late fine weather aiding the work very considerably. The scaffolding is nearly completed, the entire height, and the masonry is peering above the ground. When this work shall have been completed, it will be of invaluable service to our coasting, as well as sailing, ships. Many a sad story could be told of the jutting for a mile and a half from this island reveal; they have been the dread of vessels sailing to and from Hayle with copper ore and coal; the danger will now be annihilated, and the rate of insurance lessened, to the great benefit of the trade.

The PILCHARD FISHERY, which conduces so much to the wealth of Cornwall, as one of its staple commodities, promises this year to be eminently successful. The fish are off the coast in large quantities at an earlier period than usual. The drift-boats are taking from 2000 to 6000 each per night, which are sold at 1s. 1d. per 120 fish. A great boon to the mining population, amongst whom these fish are especial favourites, affording them a cheap and highly nutritious repast.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. REIKHAUER, Offenbourg, Baden: Bearings for axles and shafts, in order to lubricate and exclude dust from such bearings.—R. HOWARTH, Bolton-le-Moors: Furnaces for steam-boilers for the purpose of consuming smoke and economising fuel.—W. A. GILBRE, South-street, Finsbury: Preparation of hydrated oxide of chromium.—J. MILES, Risco: Annealing pots used in the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals.—W. BUCKINGHAM, Broad-st., Bloomsbury, C. HUMPHREY, Cambridge, L. R. SYKES, Manchester-sq.: Construction of telegraphic cables.—G. CAVAGLIA, A. SPINELLI, A. VIGOR, France: Obtaining and applying a new process of iron.—T. GREENHALGH, Queen-street-place, New Cannon-street: Treatment of pit coal, and in the separation of foreign matters therefrom.—J. DAVEY, HUGH SMITH, J. MATTHEW, HODGE, J. GERRANS, Gwentnap: Construction of valves applicable to various descriptions of engines and machinery.—N. S. DODGE, St. Paul's Church-yard: Treating waste vulcanised India-rubber.—W. C. S. PERCY, Manchester: Improvements in arrangements and mechanism or apparatus for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pipes, and other articles made of plastic earth.—W. H. CRISPIN, Stratford: Construction of electric telegraph cables.—G. DAVIES, Lincoln's Inn: Bituminous mastics.—C. MONTGOMERY, South Carolina, U.S.: Raising and towing ships' boats.—W. TAYLOR, Kingston: Manufacture of iron.—T. GREENHALGH, Bury: Apparatus applicable to steam-boilers.—A. V. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Forging nails and other articles.—W. CLAY, Liverpool: Metallic hoops, bands, and other analogous articles.

CRUSHING MINERALS.—Mr. Leon Busquet has invented some improved machinery for breaking minerals, &c. The apparatus is provided with suitable springs, acting in such a manner on the crushing hammer by means of a rotary motion obtained from any prime mover, the feeding of the apparatus taking place also in a continuous manner. The machine is upon the pestle and mortar principle. The hammer serving for breaking the materials is formed with a face and helve out of one solid piece of iron, the hind end of the helve is forked, and connected to a disc, the centre of which is provided with a screw, turning on a central point in a suitable bearing in two standard cast-iron frames. The hammer oscillates up and down round this axis, in order to fall down on the materials in the mortar, and is lifted up by the effect of a spring fixed to the bench; this spring resembles a large carriage spring, and has both ends connected by means of chains to proper hooks, fixed in the periphery of the disc. In the state of rest the resistance of the spring must be such as to keep the hammer in a suitably elevated position, so that the moment a cam in revolving strikes against the upper part of the helve of the hammer, the hammer will be caused to act with its head upon the materials in the mortar. The stones will not be crushed or reduced to powder, but only broken to the size required. The reduced materials may be received in sieves or screens, whereby the pieces of different size may be separated from each other.

STEAM-HAMMERS.—Mr. R. Harvey has patented some improvements, which relate to novel adaptations of two or more piston-rod and cylinders in connection with the hammer head. The cylinders may form part of the main framing, or otherwise; and are so arranged that, when the piston-rod is raised, the rod is pushed upwards to a head, from which descends a rod to the hammer head. The steam may be admitted only to the under side of the pistons, and for the purpose of lifting the hammer head, or the cylinders may have covers on their upper ends, and steam be admitted there to increase the pressure exerted by the fall of the hammer.

PERMANENT WAY.—Mr. P. W. Barlow proposes to make the sides or cheeks of railway chairs in one piece, parallel, or slightly inclined, to the top of the rail; and in the use of two wedges or keys, one on each side of the rail. The advantage of this construction is the protection of the keys from the weather, rendering them more durable and less likely to become loose; and the means of adjusting the gauge thus given are peculiarly advantageous when transverse iron sleepers are used. When used with longitudinal iron sleepers, or in ordinary chairs, one key only is preferable, the rail being supported on the opposite side by a wooden chaise placed in the recess of the chair.

PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Steam-boiler explosions from shortness of water may, it is said, henceforth be rendered almost impossible by the use of a self-acting float and alarm water-raising—a mechanical and practical contrivance, patented by Mr. Melvin, of Clayton-place, Kennington, which in simplicity of construction and certainty of action appears to leave nothing to be desired. When the water in the boiler becomes either unduly high or low, the rise or fall of the engine attendant is not only signalled by a bell, but a whistle, which is also assisted by the shrill whistle which continues until the proper height of the water is again established. Besides the prevention of the fearful loss of life and property consequent upon the explosion of steam-boilers, or collapse of tubes, a further advantage is gained by the use of this instrument, since the engine-driver may be engaged in other occupations for a considerable time, provided he is within sound of the whistle, which is loud enough to be heard at a considerable distance.

NOVELTY IN PICKS AND PICK-HANDLES.—The inconvenience hitherto felt, owing to the necessity of fitting each handle to its own pick, is entirely removed by an improved arrangement recently introduced by Messrs. Kaye, of Lockwood, near Huddersfield. Their improvement is in the eye, and mode of fastening the handle. In the picks hitherto in use the general mode of manufacture has been to weld two pieces of iron together, leaving the eye open, and as the point of contact cannot be made perfect, it is liable to open and break in the eye. The advantage of the new pick is that once seen, a pick requires sharpening or repairing; the handle can be removed without injury, and the eyes being of one size and form, if of the same general class, any handle will fit any eye. The mode of fastening by screw, bolt, or pin, is applicable to paving and other hammers, and all similar instruments. It is considered by practical

men that one eye of this kind will prove as durable as three of the ordinary construction, and this anticipation has been fully borne out in practice. There can be no doubt that for mining purposes the improved pick would be very valuable; and as the price is not greater than the ordinary pick, it would be well for miners to give it a fair trial.

EXPEDITION IN CHANCERY BUSINESS.—DHURODE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A notification appears in our advertising columns that the creditors of this company will be paid on application to Mr. John Davis, Official Manager, 54, King William-street, E.C. This is an illustration that, with energy on the part of the officials, the Court of Chancery is not open to the reproach of dilatoriness; for the winding-up order was announced on Dec. 1, 1857, and under the direction of Mr. Buckley, acting for the Master of the Rolls, this company has been effectually wound-up in the short space of eight months.

STEAM REGULATOR.—An invention, the object of which is to obtain two or more pressures of steam from one boiler, instead of using two or more boilers or generators for the purpose, whereby much economy in capital and labour, and great convenience is the result, has just been patented by Messrs. Blake and Kay, Lancaster. A case is provided in which are pipes and discs. A column of mercury acts upon, and regulates, the motion of the discs, and accomplishes the object in view.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.—The second number of the Transactions of this institution is now issued, and contains four interesting papers:—"On the Action of Pasty Water, containing Copper, on a Boiler," by Mr. Riley; "On the Effect of Montpelier on Pumping-Engines," by Mr. Mitchell; "On Tarpet, Glass, &c., by Mr. Cope Pearce; and "On the Manufacture of Iron with Charred Coal," by Mr. Thomas. The latter paper is of such importance, from the probability that the introduction of the charred coal will materially improve our iron manufacture, that we shall publish it in *extenso* in an early Journal.

* The Transactions may be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Price, 2s. 6d. per number.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT.—Notwithstanding the fact that it has been decided by those who have long been engaged in investigating the subject that the principles upon which the Bank Charter Act was framed were sound, an author who, although he does not give his name, is well known to have had much experience upon the subject, has just issued a pamphlet, through Messrs. Houston and Wright, in which he endeavours "to make it evident that, negatively and positively, the Bank Charter Act of 1844 was a great practical blunder." After a few general remarks, he refers to the Monetary Act of 1819, the crises of 1825 and 1837, the Act of 1844, the mistaken notions existing with regard to the influence of notes, accommodation bills, and Lord Overstone's theory, he concludes by showing that a paper currency wholly based upon gold is an impossibility—based upon an average theory, a delusion. The object of the treatise appears to be to prove "that it would conduce most to the public safety were all banks of issue to be placed upon the same footing with regard to their issues as the Bank of England—a basis for the whole amount of their circulation." But before such an arrangement was entered into a thorough overhaul of the circulation of the country banks should be made, a new average struck for each bank, and a lodgement of Government securities against this average should be made the *res qua non* of its existence as a bank of issue. Had this been the law regarding banks of issue instead of the present enactment, how much better would it have been to-day, not only for the shareholders in the Western Bank but also for the whole trading interests of Scotland. The shareholders of that establishment would have had 337,338%, to assist them in their difficulties; and, moreover, such an amount of capital hermetically sealed up would have been a very considerable drag upon the exercise of the extravagant lending propensities of both their manager and directors. The pamphlet is well written, and well worthy attentive perusal.

THE "GEOLOGIST."—The number for this month is more than usually interesting. Mr. John Jones, of Gloucester, furnishes a paper on Rhynchonella Acuta and its Affinities; the Arrangement of Fossils, by Mr. Morris; and the Rev. Wm. S. Symonds's Notes of a Geologist in Ireland are continued; Mr. Roberts gives an account of a ramble round Ludlow; and Dr. Philipson's correspondence is a very interesting compilation. There is also a notice of Leopold von Buch's monument at Valenciennes. The notes and queries column contain, amongst other matters, a statement respecting the frog found in solid freestone at Dunderdall Colliery, Fife, in 1856. We shall take an early opportunity of transferring this statement to the columns of the Mining Journal.

The whole distance from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to Valencia is about 1650 nautical miles, and this has been covered by 2022 miles of cable. The slack, therefore, is just 572 miles, or about 22½ per cent.

CASTING HEAVY GUNS.—The difficulties which existed with regard to the casting of heavy ordnance at the Royal Standard Gun Foundry, Woolwich Arsenal, have at last been overcome; and, as this subject is of national importance, it is pleasing to state that the whole of the guns recently cast have passed through the requisite trial proof in a successful manner. Up to the present time fifty 68-pounder 92-cwt. guns have been cast, and four finished guns of this calibre are turned out weekly. By a new process recently introduced, the waste metal resulting from the boring and turning of the guns is converted into wrought-iron, in another branch of the royal gun factories, thus effecting a considerable saving. The utmost activity now prevails in the royal laboratory department, and during the quarter ending June 30 last upwards of 140,000 shot and shell have been made for the artillery service.

NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICTS.—We have not the slightest alteration to report in the coal trade during the week, either in the Ruabon, Chirk, or Wrexham districts, the export trade being exceedingly dull, while the land sales continue good. At Acrefair (Ruabon) the iron trade has much improved, some excellent orders for rails having been received by the British Iron Company. At the other works mines remain as last reported by us.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MINING MARKET.—We have received the following communications:—

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—Very little amelioration is as yet perceptible in any of the more important branches of trade or commerce, although the state of the money market tends entirely in that direction. Indeed, it may be stated that even in the great arena of capital itself, the Stock Exchange, loud complaints exist as to a paucity of business, which is the more unusual when every description of speculative stocks are at low prices, and, therefore, apparently offer safe results to investors. The fate of the harvest, too, appears no longer a problem, the weather continuing most uninterceptedly brilliant, and we must rely on the consummation of that great fact proving in the end the lever by whose means the equilibrium of trade, the prosperity which emanates from confidence, will be restored. In the Mining Market there has again occurred a sudden and important advance in West Grenville shares, but scarcely of sufficient duration for the public to become interested, when as sudden a fall took place, in consequence of the lode failing. The rise was from 4s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., and the fall to 6s. 6d. and 7s. With the recent example of Wheal Harriett in the recollection of dealers, the extreme depreciation, it has been found, was scarcely warranted, and, in consequence, the shares have rallied, and are believed to be a fair speculation. In what may be called the eastern mines, such as Lady Bertha, Wheal Edward, Stridridge Consols, and others, there is no vitality, and prices recede. We regret also to state, that notwithstanding the position of the mine, and another good sale of ore, Great Alfred Consols do not maintain themselves, which we consider merely to be an exhibition of the want of spirit in the market. Wheal Harriett are steady, and uninfluenced by the prospect of a call at the meeting to be held to-day (Friday). Should the price recede at all in consequence, it is probable there will be a good business in these shares. Many of the first-class dividend mines, as Providence, Fort Consul, Mary Ann, Trelawny, several of the heavier shares are in demand, and on the advance. These are the safest descriptions of investments.

Our attention has been particularly called, as one of the rising concerns of the day, to Old Tolgus United Mine, whose recent chequered history will be fresh in the recollection of many mine adventurers. The whole mine consists of 600 shares only, and it would appear that a piece of ground more favourably situated for realising large returns of ore could scarcely be imagined, as a glance at the map of the ancient mining district of Redruth will show it to be placed due north of the South Tolgus and Great South Tolgus Mines—the former in 512 shares, worth 65% per share, and the latter in 6000, worth 12½% per share, and having as its feature the same great cross-course as the two latter mines, on the eastern side of which principally the large deposits of ore have been found, and where the Old Tolgus United ore have already appeared, as well as on the western side, and influenced considerably the market value of the shares. It may be intimated that those who adventure into this concern at present prices may scarcely contemplate a risk; whilst for profits the chances are for the doubling or quadrupling capital within a short time, seeing that all the reports, private or official, coming from the mine are unanimous in representing it as a highly valuable speculation. The writer, in addition to having come to these conclusions, after considerable research and enquiry in the most respectable and influential quarters, refers to the published accounts of the mine, held on July 14, from which it appears that the assets in hand are available to work the mine for the next nine or ten months, the expenditure not exceeding 1000% per month; whilst the London management is of a perfectly independent character, and the district all that can be wished for gaining one of those large prizes in mining which so often occur when sets are taken up and introduced to the public, and their progress is marked by skilful management and good faith towards the adventurers, all necessary elements of success in the same ratio as disaster and loss attends their absence. A spirited rebuke is given in last week's Journal by a party "who does not advertise mining shares" to those advisers (whether they be who "wisely" depreciate shares, or who "foolishly" give value to these sentiments, to add that, as they emanate from a most respectable source, they are the more appreciated by the writer, who was the first to commence an open expression of dissent from a system of advertising, in which the advantages of the advertiser only were consulted.

From Mr. RICHARD TREDDINICK.—The tone of the market for shares in Cornish and Devon mines is decidedly improved, and throughout the week a large increase of business has been transacted. This is attributable chiefly to important improvements and discoveries announced at the subjoined mines, the public being evidently on the *qui vive* to any and all changes in intrinsic value which transpire in respect to mining property. West Grenville, North Downs, Grenville, Old Tolgus United, East Carn Brea, Margery, East Providence, Carnvanall, and Buller and Bassett United. Other speculative companies, although not largely dealt in, are favourably regarded, as, for instance, Harriett, Great Alfred, Kelly Bray, Edward, Great Hewas, Margaret, Providence, and Great Wheal Busy; whilst, again, Dolcoath (the veteran of 100 years), South Carnvanall, Devon Great Consols, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Par Consols, West Seton, and Carn Brea, are all in good request, and holders look forward to improved prices. At West Grenville the lode in the deep adit level frequently changes, mostly from gossan to ore and spar, varying in value every fathom, and from 5% to 35% per fm.; this level evidently passing over a long run of ore ground. North Downs has been considerably improved of late; a discovery has been made during the week of a lode worth 40% per fm. Should this continue shares must advance. East Carn Brea shares are in request at 5% to 6% per share, on a report that the lode yields 50% (tin) per fm. Margery looks well at several points, and especially so in the shaft.

At Old Tolgus United, a rise in the back of the 32 fathom level is about being started (12 feet long), yielding 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. Ends, east and west, yield 5 and 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The caunter lode east is ore throughout; and also the engine lode west, and which is expected shortly to separate from the caunter lode. The engine-shaft is down to the 44, and looks remarkably well as it approaches the junction of lodes. The shaft sinking on the course of new south lode is down 10 fms., only yielding good ore work. A winze is also sinking from the 10 to the 32 for ventilation; ore throughout. Costs of prosecution are slight, when rapid and efficient development is considered, hence holders should be cautious in selling without first ascertaining the true position of the several points of operation. Ample funds are subscribed, and available for every future contingency. East Providence shares have been largely dealt in at 20%. The new 40-in. steam pumping-engine (4 ft. water, and a call of 8s. per share, is made) is in progress. The advantages of the installation will be at once seen, as a pick requires sharpening or repairing; the handle can be removed without injury, and the eyes being of one size and form, if of the same general class, any handle will fit any eye. The mode of fastening by screw, bolt, or pin, is applicable to paving and other hammers, and all similar instruments. It is considered by practical

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AT CHAMBERS.—Friday, the 30th day of July, in the 23rd year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1858.

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1845 AND 1849, AND OF THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the *London Gazette* of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, the *Times* newspapers of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, the *Daily News* newspapers of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, the *Morning Herald* newspapers of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, and the *Mining Journal* newspaper of the 24th day of July, 1858, and the affidavit of the said Official Manager sworn on the 30th day of July, 1858, and the Schedules or Exhibits respectively marked A, B, C, and D, therein referred to, and the affidavit of William Patrick Smith sworn this day, and the Schedules or Exhibits respectively marked A and B therein referred to, and the affidavit of Frederick Henry Baker sworn this day, and the Schedules or Exhibits respectively marked A, B, and C, therein referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is PEREMPTORILY ORDERED that a CALL OF FIVE POUNDS per share be made on all the contributors of this company, and it is peremptorily ordered that each contributor do, on or before the 25th day of August, 1858, pay to ROBERT PALMER HARDING, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, the balance (if any) which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

GEORGE HUME, Chief Clerk.
R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
AMORY, TRAVES, and SMITH, 25, Throgmorton-street, Solicitors.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD, AT CHAMBERS.—Thursday, the 29th day of July, in the 23rd year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1858.

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1845 AND 1849, AND OF THE BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER MINING COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the *London Gazette* of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, the *Times* newspapers of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, the *Morning Herald* newspapers of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, the *Daily News* newspapers of the 23rd and 27th days of July, 1858, and the affidavit of the said Official Manager sworn this day, and the Schedules or Exhibits respectively marked A, B, and C, therein referred to, and the affidavit of Robert William Gladding sworn this day, and the Schedules or Exhibits respectively marked A and B therein referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is PEREMPTORILY ORDERED that a CALL OF ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS per share be made on all the contributors of this company, and it is peremptorily ordered that each contributor do, on or before the 25th day of August, 1858, pay to ROBERT PALMER HARDING, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, the balance (if any) which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

EDWARD WEATHERALL, Chief Clerk.
R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
G. J. ROBINSON, 35, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, Solicitor.

IN CHANCERY.—DHURODE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that CREDITORS of this company, whose debts have been proved before the Master of the Rolls, will be paid the amount thereof on application to Mr. JOHN DAVIS, the Official Manager, at 56, King William-street, E.C. SYMPSON, WALKER, and JAMES, 7 Golden-square, W., Solicitors to the Official Manager.

August 10, 1858.

BOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager and treasurer, the well-known Cornish miner, J. W. S. CHENHALL, 13, Burton-street, Eaton-square. Worthily the attention of parties desirous of speculating in the above. FOR SALE, at TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE (the vendor is open to an offer), 350 Thirty Shilling SHARES, or any portion thereof, part of which are paid up, and the remainder from 18s. to 23s. paid.—Apply by letter, pre-paid, to "Miner," at Mr. Blackburn's, stationer, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 43, Dame-street, Dublin, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at the hour of one o'clock, for the purpose of considering and deciding on the following proposed amendments in the 4th and 37th Clauses of the special resolutions of the company:—

In Clause 4, by adding a provision that in case the certificate is lost the directors shall, at the expense of the applicant, give ten days notice in the *Dublin Gazette* of the full particulars of such application, before granting a new certificate.

And in Clause 37, by substituting such words as may be then agreed to as directors' qualifications in lieu of 100 shares stated in said clause.

Dublin, August 12, 1858.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The directors beg to remind the shareholders that a CALL OF ONE POUND PER SHARE upon the 7000 shares of the company was made at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held on the 1st ult., payable on or before the 24th Sept. next, to defray the cost of working the mine, and the cost of machinery, rendered necessary by the accident on the 9th May last.

A form to make the call will be delivered to the shareholders upon application at the office, and the certificate of the shares must be left at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, August 3, 1858.

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, will TAKE PLACE at the Hotel Duchi, Cologne, on Saturday, the 28th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

By Article 19 of the statutes, shareholders desirous of attending such meeting, either personally or by proxy, are required to deposit the certificates of the shares at the office of the company, No. 28, Martins Abbe-gasse, in Cologne; or at the office of the London Agency, 36, Cannon-street, at least 14 days previous to the meeting. In exchange for such certificate of shares, a receipt will be given which will serve as a card for admission to the meeting.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 23rd day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the Council of Administration will submit to the shareholders their annual report and statement of accounts.

Admission to the preliminary meeting will be obtained by production of certificates of shares.

By order of the Council,
August 3, 1858. PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, Managers.

RUHRORT COAL MINING COMPANY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD on Monday, the 30th day of August inst., at Cologne (Hotel Duchi), at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the measures which will be submitted by the Council of Supervision, including matters provided for in paragraphs A, B, and C, of Article 43 of the Statutes. To attend the meeting it is necessary to deposit at least 50 shares, one clear week before the day of meeting, at Messrs. SAL OPPENHEIM, Jun., and Co's Bank, at Cologne; or at the company's agencies—in London, 31, Threadneedle-street; and in Paris, 7, Rue de l'Étoile. The deposit receipt of these shares gives the right of admission to the meeting.

BOHEMIAN COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 50,000 shares of £1 each.

A grant has been obtained from the Imperial Government of Austria, and now assigned to this company, of a large coal field, comprising an area of many square miles, in the district of Rakonitz, in the heart of the great coal formation which was reported on so favourably some time ago by a Royal Commission. Operations at two places, about two miles apart, were commenced on the 1st of May last. A good workable seam of coal, of an excellent quality, has already been cut at one of the places, and the coal selling at the pit's mouth at 13s. 4d. per ton; and the other will be won, it is expected, by the second week in August, when the mines will be producing a considerable and daily increasing supply of coal, yielding a very large profit on every ton sold.

Mr. John Arthur Phillips has recently been dispatched to the spot, and in his report he states that "The local demand for fuel is constantly increasing, and will in all probability continue to keep pace with any supply which the resources of the colliery may afford."

Detailed prospectuses, with copy of Mr. Phillips's report, and form of application for shares, may be obtained by applying to the secretary, at the company's office, No. 1, New Broad-street, E.C.

THE ANGLICAN SMELTING, REDUCTION, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital £50,000. In 50,000 shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY SCHILLING, Esq., Richmond-terrace, Brighton.
W. S. SUTTON, Esq., Annan Lodge, Brighton.
JAMES RIGBY, Esq., Frodsham, Cheshire.
THOMAS DUNCAN, Esq., C.E., West Derby-street, Liverpool.
W. T. MCGOWAN, Esq., Gloucester-place, Liverpool.

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS.—London and County Bank.
MANAGER OF THE SMELTING AND REDUCTION WORKS.—Mr. Ernest Bodemer.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Whitmore and Hampton, 62, Chancery-lane.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Mr. Joseph Howell, C.E., Hawarden, Flintshire.
LOCAL MANAGING DIRECTOR.—James Riggby, Esq.

This company is established with limited liability for carrying on the business of lead and zinc smelting, and the reduction of auriferous and argentiferous ores, and other incidental operations.

The directors have secured a lease of a suitable site for operations, situated on the banks of the River Dee, near Neston, in Cheshire, and it is considered that smelting operations can be commenced by the end of the present year.

Arrangements have been made by which ample supplies of auriferous ores will be received from South America, proved by numerous tests to be of unusual richness.

There is a large field of coal contiguous to the proposed works, and thus a sufficient supply of cheap fuel is available for the company's furnaces, and an immediate opportunity afforded of providing the inhabitants of the district with coal at a low price.

Arrangements having been also made for this company to avail itself of the experience and connections of the Chanceryville Freehold Gold Mining Company, the holders of Chanceryville shares, in consideration thereof, will have the privilege, on the payment of 2s. 6d. per share as a deposit, to exchange them for scrip certificates in this company, representing 10s. per share; the remaining sum of 10s. or so much thereof as may be required, to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, of which one month's notice will be given by advertisement. Such right to continue until Monday, the 16th of August next, after which period all shares not so taken by the Chanceryville Freehold Gold Mining Company's shareholders will be allotted in the order of application on payment of a deposit of 10s. per share, and the remaining 10s. by instalments, as above stated.

From calculations made by competent persons, it is estimated that the profits on the company's business will amount to from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, without reference to returns arising from the reduction of auriferous and argentiferous ores.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application at the offices, No. 1, Great Winchester-street.—London, July, 1858.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STATE, CITY, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

(DUPÉE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.)

WHEEL CHERRY TIN MINE, IN THE PARISH OF UNY LELANT, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. BURGESS AND NEWTON have received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 18th of August, 1858, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the account-house on the mine, the WHOLE of the valuable SETT and MATERIALS, in One Lot. The MATERIALS comprise:—

A 24 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke in the shaft, and 9 ft. in the cylinder with a boiler about 9 tons.

A 34 in. cylinder STEAM WHIM, with 16 heads of stamps attached, and one boiler about 11 tons.

8 arm capstan, with oak axle.

19 ft. 5 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland to match.

19 ft. 6 in. ditto ditto.

19 ft. 6 in. windrose.

24 ft. 5 in. ditto.

16 ft. 6 in. wood ditto.

12 ft. 6 in. matching.

28 fms. 7 in. wood rods (new).

36 fms. 6 in. ditto.

2 5/4 in. 9 ft. working barrels.

19 ft. 5 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland to match.

19 ft. 6 in. ditto ditto.

19 ft. 6 in. windrose.

24 ft. 5 in. ditto.

16 ft. 6 in. wood ditto.

12 ft. 6 in. matching.

28 fms. 7 in. wood rods (new).

36 fms. 6 in. ditto.

3 underground cisterns, 25 fms. 1 1/2 in. bucket rods, 1 pair 6 in. bucket prongs, 2 pairs 5 1/4 in. ditto, 4 pairs clasp joints (quite new), 63 fms. iron stave ladders, 10 2 ft. sheaves, 184 cwt. 7-lbths whim chain, of best iron; set of shaft rolls; 5 1/4 ft. whim sheaves, 3 1/2 ft. strapping plates, 2 horse whim-kibbles, 3 whine ditto, 3 whine tacks, 2 pairs of 2 and 3 shive blocks, with leading blocks, and large scale beam; 1 small ditto, small hand screw, new and old iron, blister steel, ditto, borer ditto, about 3 cwt.; of white iron, leather, 4 doz. candles, 1 cwt. tallow, 4 gallons oil, 4 cwt. nails, different sizes; 60 fms. 4 1/2 in. top hemp, fall rope, about 500 ft. new Norway balm, a quantity of plank, half and quarter timber, 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, screw stock, screw tools, smiths and miners' tools, rod and flange bolts, pump rings, 1 brass bearing, about 50 lbs.; 30 fms. 1 in. launders, 5 wheelbarrows, grindstone, hoop iron, miners' shovels, hiltis, miners' chests, &c.; also, the account-house furniture.

Messrs. BURGESS and NEWTON beg to call the attention of mine speculators to this valuable mining property, as, from authentic reports, Wheel Cherry will be a safe and profitable investment. It is situated in one of the best tin districts in the county, adjoining Wheal Kitty and Wheal Margaret on the west, and East Margaret on the east, with Providence and other rich mines not very distant to the north. It is replete with every requisite machinery and material (equal to new) for the efficient development of the mine.

The principal part of the underground operations are suspended, but the engine is yet at work. Satisfactory explanations for the present suspension of the workings can be furnished. The whole may be inspected any day previous to the sale.

All further information may be obtained on application to Wm. PAINTER, Esq., Trevelick, Hayle; to the manager on the mine; or to the auctioneers.

Camborne, August 3, 1858.

BANKRUPT EFFECTS.—DEVONPORT FOUNDRY.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, MINE AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

MESSRS. HAINSELLIN AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 17th and 18th August, 1858, on the premises known as the DEVONPORT FOUNDRY, all the extensive and valuable MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., worked by the late Mr. Chafe, comprising:—

A nearly new STEAM-ENGINE, with 16 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. 6 in. stroke. HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with 7 in. cylinder, regulator, fly-wheel, shafting, &c. A donkey engine, 2 ft. 6 in. steam-boilers, with steam chests, safety-valves, feed-pipes, &c.; a powerful steam-hammer, by Naamtyh; superior screw-cutting machine, with stocks; superior large drilling machine, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannet; small ditto; planing machine, with table 7 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in.; a shaping machine, by Naamtyh; a 60 in. face plate, with slide rest and 20 ft. bed; first-class self-acting lathe, with 18 ft. 6 in. bed, slide rest, screw-cutting gear, and two face plates 4 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. 8 in.; self-acting lathe, with 13 ft. bed, slide rest and face plate; two lathes, with 8 ft. beds, slide rests, and 24 in. face plates; a 19 ft. wood bed lathe, with face plate, slide rest, &c.; 1 1/2 ft. 6 in. 4 ft. and 6 ft. iron lathes, with slide rests, &c.; blast furnace and pipes; 4 ft. 4 in. diameter 4 ft. 4 in. plate, and 4 ft. 4 in. plate, with hammer rollers; small plate bending machine; large foundry kettle, with tipping gear; powerful iron and wood cranes, with double and single purchases; swage blocks; carriage and tramway; one 4 ton and one 52 cwt. weigh-bridge; revolving crabs, drying stove, brass melting furnace and crane, punching and shearing machines, small punching machine with travelling bed, large vices and benches; 6 barrel crab winch, treble and double blocks and sheaves; loam and blackline mill, with driving gear; 7 blacksmiths' forges and cranes, 9 anvils, an hydraulic lead press, a powerful hydraulic pump for testing boilers, &c.; 12 foundry kettles; sheenings, with chain blocks and fall; a large assortment of turning and smiths' tools, large quantity of shafting and riggers, leather belting, old steel, scrap iron, and various other articles.

Sale to commence each day precisely at Eleven o'clock. The whole may be viewed the day before the sale, from Ten o'clock until Six, when catalogues may be had at 6d. each, to be returned to purchasers.—St. Aubyn-street, Devonport, August 10, 1858.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS REQUIRING SUPERIOR AND POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINES.

MESSRS. PAGE AND CAMERON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at No. 15 Warehouse, Commercial Docks, on Wednesday, August 18, at Twelve, in Lots, SEVEN new and very superior STEAM ENGINES, one boiler, boiler fittings, and machinery, cast-iron gas retorts, &c.; comprising a new condensing beam engine of 35 horse power, cylinder 24 in. diameter, and 5 ft. stroke, made in 1858, by James Cairnhaile and Co., of Dundee; a condensing column framed beam engine of 16 horse power, cylinder 24 in. diameter, and 3 1/2 ft. stroke, made in 1858, by James Cairnhaile and Co., Dundee; a superior horizontal high-pressure steam-engine of 18 horse power, cylinder 15 in. diameter, and 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, made in 1857, by Landale, Kircaldy; a horizontal high-pressure engine of 18 horse power, cylinder 15 in. diameter, and 2 ft. stroke, with reversing gear, made in 1857, by Tennant, Edinburgh; a horizontal steam-engine of 19 horse power, cylinder 14 1/2 in. diameter, 3 ft. stroke, by Brown, Kircaldy; a horizontal high-pressure engine of 12 horse power, cylinder 12 1/2 in. diameter, and 2 ft. stroke, by Young, Edinburgh; a horizontal high-pressure engine of 14 horse power, cylinder 12 in. diameter and 3 ft. stroke, by Brown, Kircaldy; a steam-boiler and flue, 23 ft. by 5 ft. 8 in., with furnace, bars, and doors; eight sets of capital boiler fittings and machinery, suitable for the above engines; 3 cwt. of brass, &c.; also, from the steamer *Rapid*, a nearly new life-boat, 25 ft.; a square-stermed gig, 24 ft.; a round-stermed gig, 24 ft.; 14 cast-iron gas retort mouth-pieces, and seven stand U gas pipes.—May be viewed between the hours of Nine and Five, by applying to the engineer, at the warehouse, Commercial Docks, and further particulars and catalogues had of Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, land agents and surveyors, 64, Old Broad-street, London, and St. Alban's, Hert's; also of Capt. Russell, sub-committee rooms, Lloyd's, London; or the *Mercury* office, Liverpool; and the office of the *Midland Counties Herald*, Birmingham.

IMPORTANT SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, TOOLS, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has been honoured with instructions from the London and North-Western Railway Company to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 20th day of August, and following day, if necessary, at the company's premises, Birmingham, which has been considered to be the most central point, an extensive and valuable assortment of SECOND-HAND WROUGHT-IRON PLANT, MATERIALS, TOOLS, UTENSILS, viz.:—

THREE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, 13 in. cylinder, 20 in. stroke, wrought-iron wheels, coupled, 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 1/2 ft. copper fire-box, and iron tubes, marked 9, 10, 31.

TWO TANK ENGINES, 13 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke, 5 ft. and 5 1/2 ft. wheels, coupled, wrought-iron spokes, copper fire-box, and brass tubes, marked 412, 470.

ONE TANK ENGINE, 12 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke, 5 ft. wheels, wrought-iron spokes, copper fire-box, and brass tubes, marked 411.

FOUR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, 13 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke, 5 ft. and 5 1/2 ft. 9 in. wheels, copper fire-boxes, and brass tubes, marked E, G, H, and Q, by Bury.

These engines, although now too light for the company's traffic, will be found in good working order. The whole may be viewed prior to the sale.

One of the engines, and a 2 ft. 6 in. cylinder steam-engine, with two pumps, 1 1/2 in. diameter; 5 ft. wheel lathe, single end plate, double rest, and self-acting motion; 14 in. self-acting lathe, with bed 12 ft. long; 10 in. wood turners' lathe, with iron bed; lever punching and shearing machine, with heavy fly-wheel, &c.; two fans for blowing smiths' fires; four three-shielded pulley blocks, with cast-iron shivers; light spring cart, sixteen pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. wheels and axles, wrought-iron spokes and cast-iron naves; one pair of ditto, without tyres; one pair of ditto, cast-iron; eight pairs of wheels and axles, with wrought-iron spokes and cast-iron naves; fifty single wheels and tyres, with ditto; twenty single wheels and tyres, with cast-iron naves; and twenty single wheels and tyres, of various sizes, of cast and wrought-iron; forty pairs of old wood wheels and axles, 3 ft. diameter; six pairs of ditto, without tyres; twenty-six old wood wheels, various diameters, without axles; about eighty pairs cast-iron wood wheels, Bury's pattern, 3 ft. diameter; and other miscellaneous effects.

N.B.—The locomotives, wheels, axles, tools, &c., may be inspected at the company's works, Salford, near Birmingham, five days prior to the day of sale.

For full particulars, see catalogues, which are being prepared; or, in the interim, of the auctioneer, at his chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MR. GEORGE SEALY is instructed to offer for SALE, BY AUCTION, on Monday, Aug. 23 next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WHEAL TREVELLYA MINE, in the parish of Penryn, Cornwall (about two miles from Marazion), the following very excellent MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:—

A 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, boiler 10 tons, balance-bob and connections complete.

A 24 in. STEAMING ENGINE, boiler 10 tons, fly-wheel, sweeprod, with axle, 16 heads, frames, lifters, &c., complete. Shafts, with shivers and brasses; 8-arm capstan, with oak axle and cast-iron centre-piece, 10 in. capstan rope, 160 fathoms; 27 10 in. pumps; 22 11 in. ditto; 2 12 in. ditto; 11 in. H-piece; 2 11 in. top door-pieces; 2 11 in. windroves, 6 ft. long; 1 10 in. working, 11 ft. long; 1 10 in. ditto, 12 ft. long; 1 linking windrove, 6 ft. long; 1 10 in. H. and top door piece; 1 cylinder, 12 in. diameter, 5 ft. long; a double and single crab winch; winding-jack; hand-screw; 1 10 in. plunger pole, 11 ft. long; 1 9 in. ditto, 10 1/2 ft. long; 3 matching pieces; 2 pole-ends with stuffing-boxes, &c.; 2 smiths' bellows; 2 ditto anvils; smiths' tools; plates and tape; 30 fathoms 1 1/4 in. pump-rope; 80 fathoms main rods; 10 pairs of strapping-plates; 90 fms. 10 in. iron stave ladders; rod and flange bolts, staples, &c.; 6 horse-whims, with chains and kibbles; stamps' doors; frames, buddies, knives, and shels; 3 pairs of blocks; 2 grinding-stones; carpenters' benches; two cisterns; several lots of timber; account-house furniture; and several other articles.

N.B.—The whole of the above machinery and materials are nearly new, and will be found in excellent condition.—Marazion, July 30, 1858.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS.

MINING PROPERTY, and FORESTS FOR SALE, in Norway and Sweden:—

One of Norway's largest IRONWORKS, well known even in England, with furnaces, forges, machines, and other implements, all in perfect state. TWENTY MINES, with inexhaustible strata of excellent ore, and enormous forests, annually producing large quantities of timber, which may be made ready by the many saw-mills on the property. In addition to the above, this charmingly situated property possesses several extensive farms, as well as houses and warehouses in two of the largest towns in Norway. The forests of timber and other conveniences are very extensive.

Three large IRONWORKS in Sweden, two of which are situated on the borders of Norway, and one at the Gulf of Bothnia, all of them with excellent implements for all different kinds of iron productions, excellent ore, and considerable forests, producing large quantities of timber. The woods of one of these properties are even said to be inexhaustible.

For particulars, apply to CARL HEIDENRICH, Esq., 11, Pantion-square, Coventry-street, London.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, DEVIOCK WOOD MINE, IN THE PARISH OF CARDINHAM, CORNWALL.

The operations on this mine have been hitherto confined to driving an adit level for about 120 fms. on the course of the lode, in which some good lead ore has been raised. Its further prosecution will require the erection of a steam-engine, and the sett is now offered to any party willing to treat for the same. It immediately adjoins Wheal Glynne, under the adit. A sett for 21 years will be granted by the Honourable ANNA MARIA AGAR, on the usual terms.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. S. W. JENKES, Liskeard. Dated August 1, 1858.

TO CAPITALISTS DESIROUS OF A SAFE INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the valuable and extensive COAL and CULM MINES of DROMINAGH, situate within six miles of the Kanturk and Millstreet stations of the Killarney Junction Railway, in the barony of Duhallow and county of Cork. The coal for which there is a very great demand, is of the most superior quality, and its supply is more than sufficient to last for centuries. Labour is abundant and cheap, and a highly profitable and remunerative trade may be carried on at a moderate outlay.—Particulars as to terms and title may be obtained by application to DENIS MCCARTHY, Esq., Rathfriland, Millstreet; or MICHAEL CALLAGHAN, solicitor, 7, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin, and 42, Grand Parade, Cork.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A NEW 40-HP CYLINDER ENGINE, with boiler about 10 tons.

For a view of the same, apply to Capt. RICHARD RETFOLDS, Trellis, in the parish of St. Kew; and for further particulars, and to treat for the same, to Captain WILLIAM RICHARDS, Bank House, Redruth, Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated between the towns of Newtownards and Bangor, in the county of Down, Ireland, and called the NEWTOWNARDS MINES, together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging, including FIVE STEAM-ENGINES, EXCELLENT CRUSHING MILLS, and every requisite convenience for carrying on an extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profits £25,000 and upwards, and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new ground, of which there is a large extent unexplored; from the nature of the lease of the directors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined to dispose of the mine.

The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held for the life of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of six years from the 1st November last. The works are conveniently situated within a few miles from the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.

A few spirited adventurers, willing to embark a moderate capital, will find this a most favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success.

Terms and particulars may be known upon application to W. BECKWITH, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man; or Mr. H. B. NOBLE, Secretary of the Newtownards Mining Company, Douglas.—April 7, 1858.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, made in a Cause of ANN PERREN, widow, plaintiff, against GEORGE KING HARRISON and OTHERS, defendants, with the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, in Thirty-six Lots, by Messrs. OATES and PERREN, the persons appointed by the said Judge, at the Talbot Inn, at Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1858, at Five o'clock precisely, the following valuable FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD, and MINERAL PROPERTY, late the property of William King, Esq., of Ambicote, in the county of Stafford, deceased.

At WOLLASTON, in the parish of OLDSWINFORD, and county of WORCESTER. Lots 1 to 4.—TWO VALUABLE PLOTS OF BUILDING LAND, containing respectively 1000 and 700 square yards, and FOUR new detached houses, together with an undivided FIFTH SHARE in the REVERSION OF SIX HOUSES and a GARDEN, situate in the hamlet of Wollaston, near Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester.

At the LYE, in the parish of OLDSWINFORD, and county of WORCESTER. Lots 5 to 11.—A MOIETY of LAND and MINES, situate at Stamber Mill, containing 1 A. 0 R. 26 P., and fronting to the Stourbridge and Birmingham turnpike-road. FOUR FREEHOLD HOUSES adjoining the same. A MOIETY of a FIELD of LAND called TETENALL, with the MINES thereunder, containing 1 A. 0 R. 2 P., at Stamber Mill, containing 1 A. 0 R. 2 P., and fronting to the Stourbridge and Birmingham turnpike-road. A MOIETY of FIVE FREEHOLD HOUSES, at Hay-green, together with a MOIETY of SURFACE LAND, at Hay-green, containing 1 A. 3 P. and of the MINES under the waste land at Hay-green, containing 3 A. 0 R. 22 P. A MOIETY of a FREEHOLD HOUSE and LAND, situate at the Lower Lye, and occupied by Samuel Cook.

Lots 12 and 13.—A MOIETY of the MINES lying under lands originally waste land, adjoining Back-lane and Bott-lane, in the Lye, and containing respectively 3 A. 8 P. and 3 A. 17 P.

Lots 14 to 17.—A MOIETY of TWO FREEHOLD HOUSES at Bagley's Mill, containing 80 square yards. A MOIETY of a FLOT of LAND, containing 15 P. A FREEHOLD HOUSE and STABLE, adjoining Bott-lane; and a MOIETY of a FIELD of LAND called GIN CHIDDEN, containing 1 A. 2 R. 6 P., together with a MOIETY of the valuable MINES and MINERALS under the said lands.

Lots 18, 19, and 20.—A MOIETY of the MINES and MINERALS lying under the lands, and a COTTAGE and GARDEN adjoining, situate at Bott-lane, and an undivided THIRD SHARE of the SURFACE of said LANDS, containing together 13 A. 2 R. 32 P., or thereabouts. And a MOIETY of FOUR COTTAGES and GARDENS, at the Lye, the mines under which are reserved.

Lot 21.—A MOIETY of the MANUFACTORY known as the LYE CLAY AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, with engine, machinery, clay, mill, ovens, kilns, offices, stables, &c., and of a FIELD of LAND called MILL FIELD, together with the MINES under the same; and a THIRD SHARE of the SURFACE of LANDS, now used as a garden ground, and upon which the writing offices now stand; now held under lease by Messrs. Perren and Harrison, and containing 6 A. 1 R. 1 P.

Lots 22 and 23.—A MOIETY, or HALF SHARE, of the MINES and MINERALS lying under lands at the Lye, called the HILLY FIELD, POOL MEADOW, FAR POOL MEADOW, and HUMBLE DUMBLIES; and ONE-THIRD SHARE of the SURFACE thereof, the whole containing 18 A. 1 R. 2 P., or thereabouts.

At CRADLEY, in the county of WORCESTER. Lot 24.—A MOIETY of the MINES and MINERALS, and also of the SURFACE of LANDS at Cradley, near the Maypole, occupied by Samuel Leonard, and containing 7 A. 1 R. 33 P., and also a COTTAGE and LAND at Quarry Bank, and 1 A. 0 R. 32 P. of MINES under lands adjoining thereto.

Lots 26 and 27.—A MOIETY of a valuable ESTATE, with MINES and MINERALS thereunder, called the NETHEREND COLLIERY ESTATE, together with the colliery PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, large brick-yards, engines, kilns, sheds, &c., substantial FARM HOUSE, COTTAGES, and OUTBUILDINGS, now occupied by the representative of the late Joseph King, or his under tenants, and containing 28 A. 1 R. 17 P. of surface, and 42 A. 0 R. 17 P. of mineral property. And also a MOIETY of TWO FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, part of the said estate.

Lot 28.—A piece of FREEHOLD LAND at Cradley Field, containing 2 A. 3 A. 11 P., with the MINES and MINERALS thereunder.

These lots, from 5 to 28 inclusive, are sold subject to the leases and annuities granted thereon, which are fully described in the particulars of sale.

In the parish of KINGSWINFORD, STAFFORDSHIRE. Lots 29 to 32.—A MOIETY of a COTTAGE at Tinkfield, Whitmore; a MOIETY of a COTTAGE and WHARF LAND at Seven Dwellings; a MOIETY of a FARM-HOUSE, BUILDINGS, and LAND, called COBB FARM, situate at Wordley, containing 7 A. 3 R. 2 P., and an undivided FIFTH SHARE in THREE DWELLING-HOUSES and LAND, situate at Audham Bank, in the said parish.

In the hamlet of AMBLECOTE, STAFFORDSHIRE. Lot 33.—An undivided FOURTH SHARE of a FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE, called DENNIS PARK, and containing 7 A. 1 R. 4 P., or thereabouts.

Lot 34.—THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST, under a lease of the FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY, and the FIRE

simply through not trying to avert disease and its fatal consequences. In the major-
ity of cases this is caused by the impure state of the blood, which disseminates through-
out the system the seeds of disease. A course of Holloway's Pills would prevent this. It
expels from the secretory organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces
inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; thus annihilating by its purifying
properties the virulence of the most painful and devastating disease.—Sold by all the
leading vendors throughout the world, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, St. Mark
Lane, London.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cp.), Phillack* [S.E.]	£2 11 10	£ 10	8 1/2	£18 19 0	£20 3 0—June 7, 1888.
1024	Ballerwidder (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	4	4 1/2	12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1, 1884.
10000	Bampfyde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2	0 0 7 1/2—May 18, 1888.
1000	Bodmin United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	65	65	21 0 0	0 4 0—June 18, 1888.
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	65	65	21 0 0	0 4 0—June 18, 1888.
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	170	170	423 5 0	2 10 0—June 18, 1888.
1200	Brightdale and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0 0	0 0—April 30, 1886.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	50	50	13 0 0	5 0 0—July 31, 1886.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 1, 1886.
400	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 2 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0—March 26, 1887.
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 5 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—July 30, 1886.
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4 1/2	6 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Dec. 23, 1887.
2000	Carn Breva (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	52 1/2	52 1/2	243 10 0	2 0 0—Aug. 5, 1888.
2048	Carriow (tin), St. Just	4 10 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 13 0	0 3 0—June 16, 1886.
200	Carn Breva (copper), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	48	48	5 0 0	2 0 0—March 25, 1888.
2000	Colliacombe (copper), Llanerth	5 0 0	15	15	2 0 0	0 8 0—Dec. 2, 1887.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20 0 0	65	65 70	85 0 0	2 0 0—June 16, 1887.
12000	Copar Mines of England	25 0 0	27	27	7 1/2 per cent.	— Half-yearly.
300000	Doitto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	27	27 1/2	1 per cent.	— Half-yearly.
10555	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	37 1/2	37 1/2	1 14 0	0 5 0—July 9, 1888.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 0 9	0 0 9—Feb. 28, 1886.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200	210	125 0 0	5 0 0—May 6, 1888.
280	Darwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150	150	122 0 0	10 0 0—June 25, 1887.
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13 1/2	8 9	0 7 6	0 2 6—April 20, 1888.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cp.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	1 0 0	480	465 475	625 0 0	8 0 0—July 23, 1888.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwylva	35 15 0	16	11	16 7 6	1 10 0—March 2, 1887.
179	Dolowath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 15 0	270	270	967 0 0	7 0 0—Aug. 9, 1888.
12800	Drake Wale (tin, copper), Calstock	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 13 6	0 2 0—Sept. 11, 1887.
200	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	115	115 120	48 0 0	3 0 0—Jan. 12, 1888.
9048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3	3	0 7 6	0 2 6—Jan. 23, 1888.
1024	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24 0 0	175	175	297 10 0	2 10 0—Feb. 22, 1888.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	5	2 1/2 3	0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1884.
2000	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	8	3 15 0	0 2 6—April 27, 1888.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	40	38	17 13 4	1 0 0—May 4, 1888.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	4	3 1/2	41 4 3	0 6 0—Feb. 17, 1887.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cp., lead)	4 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 0—June 5, 1883.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11 5 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	22 0 0	0 5 0—Sept. 5, 1888.
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 15 0	11	10 12	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 21, 1882.
240	Graham and St. Aubyn (copper)	109 10 0	115	115 120	12 0 0	2 0 0—July 5, 1888.
6000	Great South Tolgas (S.E.) Redruth	0 14 6	15	15 1/2	2 6 0	0 5 0—June 17, 1888.
26668	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	8 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—Oct. 22, 1885.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	100	100 110	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1887.
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	8	7 1/2	4 7 6	0 12 6—June 11, 1888.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 12 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1886.
1000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 2 6	0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1887.
2560	Isle of Man, Limited (lead)*	25 0 0	42	42	58 8 3	1 0 0—June 29, 1888.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3 13 6	—	—	380 0 0	5 0 0—March 10, 1881.
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	—	1420 0 0	50 0 0—June 30, 1887.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	115	110 120	1066 0 0	2 0 0—May 18, 1888.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 1 11	2	2	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1885.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	120	120	315 10 0	2 0 0—Aug. 5, 1888.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1885.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 13 6	0 6 0—May 31, 1888.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 2 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1883.
1800	Mines Limited (lead), Wrexham	25 0 0	125	125	30 2 6	3 0 0—May 8, 1888.
5000	Mining Company of Ireland (cp., lead, coal)	7 0 0	17 1/2	15	13 13 4	0 5 0—July 1, 1888.
5000	Nantes and Penrhyn, Limited (2 1/2 shares)	1 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6—April 30, 1885.
6400	Netter Heath, Westmoreland	0 7 0	1	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1886.
170	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50 0 0	35	35	65 0 0	1 0 0—July 1888.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan*	12 0 0	24	21 23	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1884.
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	12 0 0	24	21 23	710 0 0	4 0 0—Aug. 3, 1882.
6000	North Wheal Bass (cp., tin), Illogan* [S.E.]	nil.	10 1/2	9 10	14 7 0	0 8 0—Feb. 24, 1888.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	20	17 17 1/2	32 5 0	0 11 0—July 6, 1888.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 15 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 10 0	0 10 0—April 12, 1886.
200	Phenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	370	370	269 10 0	25 0 0—May 4, 1888.
1000	Pulberron (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15 0 0	5	5	18 11 9	1 0 3—July 11, 1887.
1772	ditto ditto (Old and ditto)	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0—March 2, 1883.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant*	20 13 2	62 1/2	62 1/2 65	74 4 6	2 0 0—May 27, 1888.
2500	Rhosydwyl and Bacheidon (lead)	11 5 0	12	12	0 16 0	0 3 0—July 21, 1888.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwennap*	12 0 0	—	24 25	32 10 0	1 10 0—June 8, 1887.
15000	Roadstead Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	98	98	0 0 10 1/2	0 6 0—Feb. 4, 1888.
12000	Rostrick Consols (cp.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0	13 1/2	3 1	0 10 0	0 2 6—July 27, 1887.
256	South Cardigan (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10 0	400	395 405	530 0 0	10 0 0—July 27, 1888.
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	—	60 0 0	20 0 0—June 18, 1885.
412	South Tolgas (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70	58 60	76 0 0	1 0 0—Aug. 5, 1888.
596	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	230	200 210	301 8 0	7 0 0—July 5, 1888.
1024	Sparma Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 12 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	8 8 0	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1883.
280	Sparma Moor (copper), St. Just	23 7 8	15	15	4 5 0	0 10 0—Sept. 26, 1883.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin), Breage	6 4 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6—April 3, 1882.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 6	0 1 0—Feb. 23, 1888.
476	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0	32 1/2	25 30	916 0 0	1 10 0—Feb. 18, 1888.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Bealston [S.E.]	4 10 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1886.
6000	Tincoff (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 13 6	0 10 0—Feb. 18, 1888.
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1884.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15	15	403 13 6	2 10 0—April 29, 1881.
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 14 0	7 1/2	1 1/2	1 12 0	0 3 0—April 2, 1887.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	10	10 12 1/2	85 0 0	8 0 0—Dec. 20, 1884.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40 0 0	100	50 60	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1886.
20000	Val of Towry (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 12 6	1 1/2	3 1	0 5 0	0 1 0—July 8, 1888.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	32 1/2	32 1/2 35	2 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 22, 1887.
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1 10 0	24	22 24 x d	14 1 0	0 14 0—July 28, 1888.
256	West Cardigan (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0 0	165	95 100	247 5 0	2 0 0—May 26, 1888.
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	12 17 0	115	—	22 0 0	2 0 0—July 20, 1887.
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6—March 5, 1888.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 11 7	3	3	33 1 9	0 10 0—April 8, 1887.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38 10 0	310	290 300	124 10 0	8 0 0—June 15, 1888.
1024	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	9 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 25, 1885.
240	Wheal Bell (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	15	15	4 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 26, 1883.
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	210	190 x d	495 10 0	7 0 0—April 3, 1882.
1024	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	250	175 182	885 0 0	7 10 0—July 20, 1888.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranaruthoe	5 3 4	7	6 7	1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1885.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	250	240 260	42 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 26, 1887.
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 10 0	5	4 1/2 4 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—March 30, 1888.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	nil.	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1886.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	80	80	2385 10 0	10 0 0—Feb. 11, 1888.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	0 4 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1887.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kisa	3 10 0	15	15	8 10 0	1 10 0—Feb. 18, 1887.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	6 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 17, 1887.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant* [S.E.]	1 7 2	9 1/2	7 1/2	6 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 17, 1887.
400	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	18	18	31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1886.
444	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 15 0	54	60 62 1/2	87 10 0	2 10 0—May 23, 1888.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	45	46 47	35 17 6	2 5 0—June 8, 1888.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	500	300	220 13 0	5 0 0—Aug. 2, 1887.
210	Wheal Roeth (tin), Uny Lelant	39 10 0	27	27 1/2	40 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 23, 1882.
128	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107 0 0	130	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 12, 1887.
1040	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0	25	24 25	33 10 0	1 0 0—July 26, 1888.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	11 0 0	2	2 1/2	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1884.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	13 0 0	0 10 0—Feb. 22, 1888.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	44	40 x d	30 5 6	1 10 0—July 16, 1888.

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quasengen United (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	6	6	£4 5 0	£0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1883.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	135	137 x d	195 0 0	5 0 0—March 3, 1888.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	43	40 42	86 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 26, 1888.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	13	12 13	5 18 0	0 10 0—March 19, 1888.
7000	English and Australian	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Feb. 27, 1888.
30000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	15 0 0	20	19 20	11 2 6	0 17 6—June 23, 1888.
15000	Linares (lead), Potosi Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9 1/2	9 1/2 9 3/4	5 10 6	0 8 4—March 30, 1888.
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	15 0 0	15	15	0 8 8	0 2 6—June 10, 1888.
1024	Mariguaita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3	3 1/2	1 0 0	0 1 0—June 26, 1885.
10000	Pontbiquet (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6	5 7	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1888.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1888.
11000	St. John del Rey (Limited), Brazil	15 0 0	13	11 1/2	35 7 6	1 0 0—June 19, 1887.
43174	North Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	3	3 1/2	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1883.
18976	North British Australian [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/4	0 31 0	0 1 3—Feb. 25, 1883.